Fifth Series Vol. XXII—No. 21

Tuesday, December 12, 1972
Agrahayana 21, 1894 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixth Session)

सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. XXII contains Nos. 21-29)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 2.00

CONTENTS

(Fifth Series, Vol. XXII, 6th Session 1972)

No. 21, *Tuesday, December* 12, 1972/*Agrahavana* 21, 1894 (*Saka*)	Column Nos.
Oral Answers to Questions	
*Starred Questions Nos. 401, 402, 404, 407 to 410 . . .	1—31
Written Answers to Questions	
Starred Questions Nos. 403, 405, 406 and 411 to 420 . . .	31—42
Unstarred Questions Nos. 3925 to 3952, 3954 to 4013, 4015 to 4020 and 4022 to 4112	42—180
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance Reported closure of Evening Colleges and three Faculties of Banaras Hindu University	180—203
Papers laid on the Table	203-204
Statement re Dismissal of Shri V.P. Malhotra, former Chief Cashier of State Bank of India, New Delhi Shri Yashwantrao Chavan	204—207
Statement re Finalisation of Line of Control in Jammu & Kashmir Shri Swaran Singh	208—210
Re Certain allegations made by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu on December, 11, 1972	211—216
Re Sweepers' Strike in Delhi	216-217
Industrial Development Bank of India (Amendment) Bill Motion to consider	
Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi	217—221
Clauses 2 to 8 and 1 Motion to pass	222

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the questions was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

Industrial Finance Corporation (Amendment) Bill

Motion to consider — Column Nos.

Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi . . . . . 222—228

Shri Somnath Chatterjee . . . . . 228—232

Diseussion re Growing CIA activities in India

Shri Indrajit Gupta . . . . . 232—250

Shri Vayalar Ravi . . . . . 250—254

Shri Samar Guha . . . . . 254—261

Shri C. M. Stephen . . . . . 261—267

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu . . . . . 267—278

Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy 279-281

Shri G. Viswanathan . . . . . 281—285

Shri Shashi Bhushan . . . . . 285—290

Shri Shyamnandan Mishra . . . . . 291—295

Shri Jagannathrao Joshi . . . . . 295—302

Shri Piloo Mody . . . . . 302—309

Shri K. C. Pant . . . . . 309—320

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, December 12, 1972/ Agrahayana 21, 1894 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Sea erosion Schemes of West Bengal pending for Central Approval

*401 DR RANEN SEN Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether a large number of schemes involving about 70 crore of rupees, proposed by the West Bengal Government for fighting sea or river erosion in that State, are pending with the Centre for their approval and assistance,

(b) if so, the main features thereof, and

(c) the reasons for delay by the Centre in taking decision thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREEL) (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House

STATEMENT

Sea Erosion Schemes of West Bengal Pending for Central approval

No scheme proposed by the State Government of West Bengal for fighting sea or river erosion is pending with the Centre for approval A letter has been received recently from the Government of West Bengal giving the list of the proposed schemes for tackling sea and river erosion problems in the State, which are estimated to cost Rs 68 crores, and seeking Central assistance to the extent of Rs 6 to 7 crores a year from 1973-74

Majority of the schemes proposed by the State Government are yet to be formulated and a phased programme of implementation of these schemes is still to be worked out by the State Government

Schemes for tackling sea and river erosion form part of the flood control sector of the State Plan for which, according to the present procedure, Central assistance is provided in the form of block loans and grants without tying them to any particular scheme or head of development As such, the provision for the sea and river erosion schemes has to be made by the State Government in their Plan

DR RANEN SEN In the question, I wanted to know whether the West Bengal Government has sent any scheme Now, the statement says

"A letter has been received recently from the Government of West Bengal giving the list of the proposed schemes "

And then later on, the statement says

"Majority of the schemes proposed by the State Government are yet to be formulated "

In view of the fact that there have been various erosions by sea which has affected even the Government

Guest House at Digha and also in view of the fact that there have been serious erosions in Rupnarayan river near Geonkhali, near Haldia, affecting the Haldia port, and also in Dhulian on the banks of the river Bhagirathi near Farakha, which have affected a large number of villages in both the districts, may I know—

(a) whether the Central Government has taken into consideration these factors which have been referred to by the State Government in its letter;

(b) the points raised by the State Government in its letter; and

(c) what is it that the Central Government is doing in the matter?

SHRI B N KUREEL: The letter has been received only at the end of November of this year. In that letter they have made a mention of schemes and they have indicated the seriousness of the sea and river erosion problem. They have given names of certain schemes but these schemes have yet to be formulated and prepared by the State Government. They have intimated that the schemes will require about Rs 68 crores. They have also intimated a phased programme of spending about Rs 6 to Rs. 7 crores yearly. They have asked the Central Government to keep in view the magnitude of the problem while granting allocations. But I may say that these erosion works are part of the flood control sector of the State Plans, and the assistance from the Centre is given in the form of block loans and grants for the State Plans, without tying them to any particular scheme or head of development?

DR. RANEN SEN: May I know whether it is a fact or not, because we have got it from newspaper reports, that West Bengal Government have specifically requested the Central Government to send an expert Team who along with the experts of the West Bengal Government could sit together and see the area for themselves and find out the means to formulate schemes, and yet the Government of India have not responded to the request of the state Governments, and if so, the reasons for the reluctance of the Central Government to send a team of experts to go into the details of this erosion and find out the remedies?

SHRI B. N. KUREEL: As far as we are aware, the erosion problem is very serious down Farakka for a length of 50 k.m. It has been suggested to the State Government that they should formulate a comprehensive scheme for tackling these erosion works, keeping in view the recommendations of the team of the expert engineers who visited the spot and the recommendations of the CWPC and the CWP research station, Khadakvasla, Poona and the River Research Institute of West Bengal, which are going to be shortly finalised. So, it is not a fact that the Central Government have not responded to their request. In fact, they are just going to finalise the recommendations.

DR RANEN SEN: My question was whether the State Government had requested the Central Government to send their team of experts He has not replied to that

SHRI B N. KUREEL: I have just said that the experts from the CWPC, the CWP research station etc. have visited the area. Their recommendations are pending and they are going to be finalised very shortly.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: As the hon. Minister has stated, river erosion may be the responsibility of the State Government. But in the case of sea erosion, when the West Bengal Government have asked for certain help to protect the boundaries from sea erosion, is it not the responsibility of the Central Government to look after these things and send experts to examine these things?

SHRI B. N KUREEL: As I have stated already, the Central Government have responded to their request and a board which has been constituted, is to visit the spot by the end of this month, and they will sit there and formulate the schemes.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I have a similar question, namely Q. 408 which relates to exactly the same subject

AN HON. MEMBER: The hon. Member is too late

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE: May I know whether Government are aware that to solve the sea and river erosion problem in West Bengal and contiguous areas, it is essential to have serious hydrological investigations in the continental shelf of the Bay of Bengal? May I know whether any steps have been taken by Government in this regard up to date and if not, why not?

SHRI B N. KUREEL: The survey has been made already The hydrological engineering experts and the IIT people have surveyed the area.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO. Erosion as a result of floods and tidal waves is a recurring phenomenon in our country. Has the Government of India constituted any fund to come to the rescue of the affected States to take measures for prevention of erosion?

SHRI B. N. KUREEL: I have already stated that these works are included in the flood control sector which are the responsibility of the State Government. The Central Government also consider giving assistance to them when the State Governments submit specific reports and say that they are in a tight position regarding funds and that they want some assistance from us; that is being considered.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: May I know whether it is a fact that because of erosion and silting and due to bad planning the lower Damodar portion, especially two districts of Howrah and Hooghly, are devastated every year or every alternate year and there is havoc of the flood? Flood control is part of the DVC scheme. Due to bad scheming and bad implementation of the scheme every year people have to suffer. Have the Government any concrete plan for the development of this area, for checking of erosion and silting in the lower Damodar river so that there will not be flood every year in that area?

SHRI B N. KUREEL: Some of the schemes had been taken and the Central Government have allotted Rs 11 crores for these priority works to minimise floods. That has to be spent in the remaining years of the Fourth Plan

Nation-Wide Drive to Check Theft and Pilferage

*402 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether with the co-operation of the State Government and recognised trade unions a nation-wide drive was launched in January this year to check thefts and pilferages on Indian Railways,

(b) if so, the results achieved; and

(c) whether with the introduction of RPF the thefts and pilferages have increased or decreased?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI) (a) and (b). Yes Sir. Two types of Joint Committee *viz.* State level Committee and Basic Unit Level Committee were set up during January 72 on each Railway to eliminate the thefts and Pilferages. As the Committees have been functioning only for a few months it is too early to assess the results. However greater consciousness has been created amongst Railwaymen to-

wards reduction of compensation claims and more co-operation is forth coming from the State Government Authorities

(c) With the considerable increase in traffic, there is an increase in thefts and pilferages on Railways The Railway Protection Force has been trying its best to protect and safeguard the railway property and fulfil the other duties assigned to it The presence of the force has a great preventive effect Steps are also afoot to reorganise this force to make it a better instrument to reduce thefts and pilferages on the Indian Railways

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH The answer to part (c) of the question is not very clear The RPF is some years old now and the Government must have made some assessment of its performance In this context, I want to know clearly whether with the introduction of the RPF, and its cost to the Government thefts and pilferages had proportionately decreased or not?

SHRI T A PAI The RPF was first of all appointed as watch and ward staff of the railways, looking after the properties and only when the proportion of goods that were transported by the railway system increased, they were given certain police status in order to protect this property Even now you cannot say that they have all the powers to deal with the situation as effectively as we wish Nevertheless considering that we are transporting about Rs 8500 crores worth of goods every year apart from our own assets of Rs 8000 crores which are being looked after by the RPF the losses due to thefts which amount to about Rs 9 crores cannot be considered to be very much, though one would like to avoid them

श्री अचल सिंह क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि कुछ बरस पहले केवल नौ करोड रुपये का माल चोर होता था और आज दस बारह करोड का माल चोरी हो रहा है ? यदि हां तो मै जानना चाहता हू कि आप कौन से प्रयास कर रहे है ताकि ये चोरिया रुक सके ?

SHRI T A PAI The theft is in proportion to the value of the goods transported In 1968-69 the claims were Rs 7 56 crores which was an increase of Rs 1 68 crores over the previous years But in 1971-72 it was Rs 9 54 crores which was an increase of only Rs 40 lakhs over the previous years, while the prices of the commodities have gone up I do not want to say that thefts are confined only to the railways nor do I want to condemn people unnecessarily Any crime anywhere, whether in railways or outside should be prevented and it is our duty to protect the property we are trying to see that these losses are reduced

श्री इसहाक सम्भली आर पी एफ के जिम्मे रेलवे प्रापर्टी की हिफाजत करना है । क्या सरकार को शिकायतें मिली है और यहा तक कि आज स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स ने भी शिकायतें क्या की है कि आर पी एफ को खत्म करके जी आर पी का ही रखा जाए और ऐसा इसलिए भी किया जाए कि आर पी एफ मे करप्शन है और रलवे एम्प्लायीज से लडने की शिकायतें बहुत ज्यादा मिली है? ये जो सुझाव आए है कि आर पी एफ को एबालिश किया जाए और जी आर पी० के साथ इस पैरेलल आर्गेनाइजेशन को न रखा जाए, इन पर सरकार गौर कर रही है ? आर पी एफ के बारे मे जो शिकायतें मिली है उनके बारे मे सरकार क्या करने जा रही है, यह भी मै जानना चाहता हू ।

SHRI T A PAI None of the State Governments have asked to disband the RPF and entrust the entire responsibility to them On the other hand, we are also paying Rs 3 crores to the State Governments for carrying on policing activities on behalf of Government Railway Police I am sure one is not the substitute for the

other. If you say that because of this diarchy there is some confusion, I agree with it and therefore, as I told the House, I would like to build up a task force out of these men so that we may take up this question with the State Governments to make this force really effective and we may entrust more responsibilities to them than depending on the Government Railway Police.

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा : छोटे सवालो के उत्तर तो लम्बे चौडे दिये जाते हैं लेकिन असली जवाब नही मिलता है । मैं जानना चाहता हू कि रेलवे की जो चोरियां होती हैं वे बाहर के लोगों द्वारा की जाती है या सुरक्षा दल द्वारा भी की जाती है ?

SHRI T. A. PAI: I am happy this question has been asked. In 1971 (Jan. to Oct.) outsiders were 14,411 out of 15,862, Railway employees were 1272 and RPF staff 179. In 1972, during the same period out of 17,811 people, 16,098 were outsiders; 1522 were railway employees and RPF staff were 191.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: May I ask one direct supplementary just lasting 20 seconds?

MR. SPEAKER: No. Don't try to argue like this as if you are selling some goods.

Closure of Nangal Fertilizer Factory Demanded by Punjab Government

*404. SHRI RAMKANWAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab Government have recently demanded immediate closure of the Nangal Fertilizer Factory in order to ease the present power crisis in the State; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE, AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE):

(a) The Punjab Government have approached Central Government with a request for further reduction in power supply to the Nangal factory which at present is receiving supply at 98 MW.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

श्री रामकंवर : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जाना चाहता हूं कि पंजाब सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से नंगल उर्वरक कारखाने को बन्द करने की मांग की है तो यह कमी कितने दिन से चल रही है और कितनी और बिजली देने से वहां की मांगें पूरी हो जायगी और वह पूरा करने में सरकार कितनी देर और लगाएगी ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: The shortage has unfortunately been there for a considerable time, because the supply of electricity is not available to the extent to which the Nangal project was entitled under the contractual arrangements, which was 164 MW. But this is a matter of priority. There is demand for power for irrigation also. There are other reasons like the going down of the lake level for shortage of power. While we certainly do not like that any shortage should be there, unfortunately we have to put up with this position that we carry on with 98 MW only as against 164 MW, which is the contractual supply we are entitled to. We are helpless in this matter.

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम : इस प्रश्न के उत्तर का संबंध पेट्रोलियम और केमिकल्स मिनिस्टर से ही केवल नही है, इस का संबंध इर्रीगेशन और पावर मिनिस्टर हरयाना प्रदेश और पंजाब प्रदेश तथा केन्द्र के जो इस के मंत्री हैं उन से हैं क्योंकि जैसा कि मंत्री जी ने बताया कि भाखरा डैम में पानी नहीं

है और उस की कैपेसिटी केवल 40 प्रतिशत यूज मे आ रही है, पाच चक्कियो मे केवल तीन चक्किया चल रही है तो मै यह पूछना चाहती हू कि क्या उन्होने हरयाना और पजाब के इर्रीगेशन और पावर के मत्रियो से और केन्द्र के इरीगेशन और पावर मत्री से बाचचीत की है ? जो एक नेशनल लेवेल पर कान्फरेस हुई थी इन मत्रियो को क्या उन्होने यह निश्चित किया है कि भाखरा डैम के अन्दर व्यास नदी का पानी डाइवट कर के लाया जाय और उस डैम की कैपेसिटी को बढाया जाय, क्या इस प्रकार का कोई डेसीशन सरकार ने लिया है केन्द्र और प्रदेश की सरकारो ने मिल कर ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय यह तो पेट्रोलियम और कैमिकल्स की मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से जवाब आ रहा है ।

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम प्रश्न तो बिलकुल साफ है

अध्यक्ष महोदय प्रश्न तो बिलकुल साफ है, मिनिस्ट्र गलत है । मिनिस्ट्री जो रिप्लाई कर रही है वह पेट्रोलियम और केमिकल्स की है, फर्टिलाइजर्स की है ।

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम दिस इज राइट सर । लेकिन मत्री महोदय को कुछ जानकारी अवश्य होनी चाहिए जब कि वह पावर के प्रश्न का उत्तर दे रहे है (**व्यवधान**) इन को कुछ जानकारी है या नही हाउ टु इन्क्रीज दि कैपेसिटी आफ भाखरा डैम ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय जानकारी तो कुरील साहब से पूछिए ।

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम अध्यक्ष महोदय, जानकारी तो मिल सकती है कबिनेट रैंक के मत्री है, बता सकते है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय जिस दिन मैं नही बैठा हूगा, आप पूछ लेना ।

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA Since it is not possible to close the Nangal factory, may I know if it is possible to reduce it further so that the 40 per cent cut placed on the industry in Punjab may be relaxed to some extent?

SHRI H R GOKHALE It is not Possible at all to go down below 98 They have been insisting that we should go down to 60 or 61MW but it is not only a question of reduction in fertiliser production which is vital but it is also a question of serious damage to the plant if it goes down below 98 MW

Recognition of Union of Workers in Chittaranjan Locomotive Workshop

*407 SHRI S M BANERJEE Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Union representing majority of the workers in Chittaranjan Locomotive Workshop has now been recognised and

(b) if so what are the specific reasons for not recognising the Union?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T A PAI) (a) and (b) Recognition has not been granted to any Union representing the workers in Chittaranjan Locomotive Works Government have in exercise of their discretion considered it unnecessary to grant recognition to any Union in any of the Production Units including Chittaranjan Locomotive Works Negotiating facilities have however been provided to the staff through the Staff Councils consisting of directly elected representatives of staff

SHRI S M BANERJEE I would like to know from the hon Minister, when a particular union represents a majority of workers and it is registered and it fulfils all conditions of recognition, why a decision has been taken not to recognise any union in Chittaranjan Locomotive Workshop

when there are two federations which are already recognised.

SHRI T. A. PAI. In any of the manufacturing units, even the major unions of the Railways have not been recognised. The practice has continued that the interests of employees have been looked after by Staff Councils elected by the employees themselves. Unless the employees now demand scrapping of the Staff Councils and want me to introduce regular trade unions, I cannot myself be thinking of this problem as to how to go about it.

SHRI S M. BANERJEE: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware that m spite of the fact that Joint Consultative Machinery exists at various levels, at the national level, at the departmental level and at the lowest level, consisting of all the Central Government employees, including railwaymen, why there is a deviation in this particular case Is it a policy of the Home Ministry not to grant recognition or is it a policy of the Railway Board

SHRI T. A. PAI: In 1966, when the Joint Consultative Machinery scheme was introduced, the Ministry of Home Affairs had abolished the Councils in other organisations. But I find that in the Railways alone these have continued up-to-date. The question of scrapping them has not arisen so far.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: There are special rules for recognition. Even in Defence establishments, there are unions which are recognised. It cannot be more strategic than a Defence establishment. Since many labour unions which represent the majority of workers have been clamouring for recognition, I want to know the reason why they have not been recognised. Is there any Home Ministry's instruction that exists in this case?

SHRI T. A. PAI: So far as the Railways are concerned, we are interested in getting the production ensured. We are not interested whether the employees should be represented through their unions or through their Staff Councils, whatever it is. The form is not very important from our point of view. But so far these Councils have continued here and we are now wanting to know why we should not permit unions to enter Workshops also and, instead of Councils, unions take steps to represent their grievances with the management. I have no objection to consider that

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE: In view of the fact that except in extraordinary emergency conditions, the right of the citizens to organise themselves in the form of trade union cannot be impinged upon, may I know how is it that these workers in Chittaranjan Lomotive Workshop are singled out for a treatment as second-class citizens, so to speak, without access to their fundamental rights? They have been agitating for nearly 20 years now for recognition of their union. How can a law of the land be subverted when there is no Emergency? Let them declare Emergency in Chittaranjan Locomotive Workshop and in similar other organisations. Why should the Railways take away the rights of the citizens?

SHRI T. A. PAI: We have not taken away the rights of citizens. In all the Councils, the members are elected by the workers themselves. Now, when I talk of major unions, I have been told that they do not represent the labour because they are not elected properly and the Labour Ministry's verification is not accepted. But wherever they are elected regularly, I am told that this is not proper. I think, we cannot adjust the situation to suit the convenience of anyone. If the workers in a particular unit want me to have a different set of union or a different set of organisation, I do not mind. What I want is that their

interest should be completely protected more than anything else.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: Is it the view of the Railway Ministry that Staff Councils are a substitute for trade union and the functions of trade union stand transferred to Staff Councils?

SHRI T. A. PAI: I do not hold any views on this. I only say that the Staff Councils have been doing what the Unions want to do for their employees.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Some time back, the hon. Minister said that they were concerned with the production aspect only. I would like to know whether it is the thinking of the Government that they are concerned only with the production aspect and not with the social justice aspect. If the social justice aspect is to be respected, is it not necessary that a proper trade union, fighting for social justice, should be recognised?

SHRI T. A. PAI: This country is as much concerned with production as social justice, and social justice is no substitute for production. I would like to have both.

श्री राम सिंह भाई वर्मा : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने का कष्ट करेंगे कि क्या चितरंजन में कोई रजिस्टर्ड ट्रेड यूनियन है ? अगर है तो वह मान्यता की शर्तों को पूरी करती है या नहीं और अगर करती है तो उस को मान्यता क्यों नहीं दी जाती ?

SHRI T. A. PAI: There are four trade unions registered in Chittarajan; the CLW Labour Union with 4,000 members; its political affiliation is with CPM; CLW Railway-men's Union, 2200 members affiliated to AIRF; the Chittaranjan Railway-men Congress, 1200, affiliated to NFIR; Chittaranjan Rail Karmachari Sangh, 300, affiliated to Jan Sangh. According to the rules of recognition, the first two Unions are qualifying for recognition if they are to be given recognition.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: May I draw your attention to the reply of the hon. Minister which is absolutely not true...

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask your question; no argument.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: He has made a statement. He has given the figure of the membership of the Union; 4,000 is the membership of this particular Union which has been asking the Government for long, for 14 years, for recognition. They have fulfilled all the conditions...

MR. SPEAKER: Ask your question.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I seek your protection, Sir. He has made a statement that this Union does not hold elections for office-bearers which is absolutely not true. The Minister does not know. They have fulfilled all the conditions, but they have not been recognised. (*Interruption*). I want a categorical answer to this, why they are not recognising a particular Union which has a membership of more than 4,000 and which has fulfilled all the conditions.

SHRI T. A. PAI: I am sorry, the hon. Member is making an accusation that I have made a false statement. The whole difficulty about the Unions' recognition to political parties is. . . (*Interruption*).

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: No union is affiliated to any political party...

MR. SPEAKER: If you go on interrupting like this, nothing will be recorded. The Minister is on his legs.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: The Minister is new; he does not know. No union is affiliated to any political party.

MR. SPEAKER: If his statement is not correct, there is a procedure for that. Do you think that, by shouting, you can cow down anybody?

SHRI T. A. PAI: The hon. Member seems to know more about the Union than the Railway Ministry itself

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Yes

SHRI T. A. PAI: He should have given me the correct information if my information was not correct. What is it that I have said? I have said that this Union is supposed to represent the largest number of employees. Whether it represents 4,000 people or 4001 would not make any difference. I have also said that in spite of the fact that this represents the largest unmber of members, we have not recognised it. That is the question Mr Banerjee has put to me. I could not understand the reason why the hon. Member should get so much excited about . . . (*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER: I am not going to allow any arguments.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Let it go on record that the Minister says that the conditions have not been fulfilled. The statement that one of the conditions, that they should hold elections has not been met with—that is a wrong statement.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: It is very important. Please allow me to put one supplementary because I made a representation for Chittaranjan workers.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: No union is affiliated to any political Party. He is new to politics.. .. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You wanted the information and he has given the information, right or wrong. . . .. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Actually, it is a wrong statement.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Please allow me one supplementary. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Why should we have disorder in the House? There is a procedure for it. If the Minister has made a wrong statement, you can come under Rule 115, but that cannot be substituted like this. . .(*Interruptions*) There is a procedure for it.

SHRI S M BANERJEE: We are not making an accusation.

MR SPEAKER: Two or three Professors on one side and only one Speaker on this side—it is really difficult.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I ask through you from the Minister because I made the first representation regarding Chittaranjan Union to the Minister when he took charge. The same question which was raised here to-day I raised before him on the very first day and it is he who asked the Railway Board Chairman as to why this Union was not getting recognition and he said that recognition depends not upon the authorities but upon the workers. It is not a fact that I asked the Minister whether it is because of the opposition of the bureaucracy and the Railway Board that this Union is not given recognition and are you prepared to change the old policy which you yourself expressed that it is not democratic and fair?

SHRI T. A. PAI: So many things are being put into my mouth. The hon. Member came to me to represent that some people working in Chittaranjan had been transferred wrongly and that I must look into their case and of course, he was urging on their behalf. I said that I would certainly look into it and see what I can do. The question of recognition of a particular unit did not arise because we have three industrial units where this

system of no recognition is continuing. I said I will look into it and if there is a better alternative, I am prepared to consider it.

MR. SPEAKER: Can I give you one advice?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Can you ask Mr. Baliga why this Union was not recognised? I except an answer from him. I asked the same point which he raised here from the Chairman of the Railway Board as to why this Union was not getting recognition. The Chairman has explained, 'We do not give recognition'. Please be truthful.

MR. SPEAKER: My advice is: the shorter and the briefer the question and the more precise the reply is, it will be much easier for the Minister. And also try to be tactful sometimes.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is within his knowledge that no trade union either in the public sector or in the private sector is affiliated in the name of any political party? If so, I want to know whether any exception has been made in Chittaranjan? Can he tell me whether any trade union had been registered in the name of any political party in Chittaranjan?

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE. He is not clear in his mind what his question is

SHRI T. A. PAI: It was the CLW Labour Union. Its problems were brought to my notice by the CPI (M) Members.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I concede that the hon. Minister is a new person and he will take time to prepare the reply.

MR. SPEAKER: I had called you for the next question. You have availed of this opportunity to ask a supplementary question. I have called you for the next question.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE. We have been championing for various recognitions, like for example, the admission of China in the United Nations. Here they don't even recognise this union.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

Sea erosion threat to Digha Tourist Centre, West Bengal

*408 SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Health and Tourist Centre of Digha in West Bengal is under serious threat of erosion by the sea;

(b) whether the bathing that, a part of the market and some restaurants have already been washed away and whether the Government Tourist Lodge named 'Saikatabas' is now only 10/12 ft. from the sea;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to send immediately a team of experts to devise ways and means to save Digha sea resort; and

(d) the other steps taken or proposed to be taken to save the place?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N. KUREEL): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

SEA EROSION THREAT TO DIGHA TOURIST CENTRE, WEST BENGAL

(a) and (b). The West Bengal Government have reported that the sea beach at Digha has been subjected to sea erosion during the last few years. It has been observed that the level of the beach has been lowering steadily and consequently the sea is

gradually advancing towards the land and the width of the beach is getting reduced. Very little of the beach is left near Digha market and the high tide level touches the market. Tourist resort 'Saikatabas' at Digha is still at some distance away from the shore and there is no immediate threat to it.

(c) and (d). The West Bengal Government have stated that they have prepared an estimate for checking erosion over a length of 750 Metres of the beach and are also preparing a scheme for the protection of the area in front of the tourist resort. The Members of the Beach Erosion Board, constituted by the Government of India, have proposed to visit the area to examine and suggest suitable measures to combat the problem at Dight, during the next meeting of the Beach Erosion Board scheduled to be held in West Bengal in the last week of December, 1972.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Why cannot he read it?

MR. SPEAKER: It is laid on the Table. It is for you to read that.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I asked for the benefit of the House, Sir, Warren Hastings called Digha as the Brighton of Bengal. The Digha sea resort is always visited by tourists throughout the year. There is an article published in Statesman with a heading 'Can Digha be saved?' 'Twin threat of erosion and indifference'. Now, Sir, there is continuous erosion and there is indifferent attitude on the part of the Government. What measures are the Government going to take for the investigation of the causes of the sea erosion in regard to Digha? About Saikatabas, what steps are the Government going to take to save Saikatabas which is only 10 to 12 feet from sea now? What are the immediate steps that they are going to take and what are the permanent measures that they are going to take for saving Digha from erosion of the sea? These are my questions.

SHRI B. N. KUREEL: The West Bengal Government took up the scheme for the development of Digha in 1961. Since then the problem of Digha has been receiving their attention. Investigations and technological surveys have been carried out by the Irrigation Department. Studies have been conducted by the I.I.T., and the Chief Hydrological Engineer of the Calcutta Port Commission, and protection measures have already been taken up, to check erosion. These include the raising up of the slopes of sea beach by sand-trapping and salbulla piling but these have been mostly of an experimental nature and have not proved effective. Casurina trees were also planted to prevent the sand from the beach from rolling away but due to erosion the trees have been washed away. But some measures have been suggested by the State Government and one board has been set up and they have their programme to visit this place towards the end of December, 1972. They will study and make some schemes for the protection of this area.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: There is a Central Beach Erosion Board. At the moment, there are two causes attributed for the erosion of the Digha beach....

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister may get the information from the hon. Member.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The first is the subsidence of the beach itself. I want to know whether the Central Beach Erision Board have visited any other parts of the country, and if so, the outcome of their study which they can apply here?

SHRI B. N KUREEL: They visited the Kerala State some time back and they have suggested some programme for anti-erosion work.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: What is the programme suggested?

SHRI B. N. KUREEL: The are going to visit Digha beach also.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is a problem for not only West Bengal but the whole of eastern India. The low income people rush there So, I would like to know categorically the measures suggested by them.

He did not reply to any question. I want to know from him...

MR. SPEAKER: Let the hon Member first address me. What is his categorical question. I have not been able to follow his question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: They have constituted a Central Beach Erosion Board. I would like to know whether they have tackled such problems in other parts of the country, and if so, what their findings are and how they have approached the problem of the Digha beach.

MR. SPEAKER: That is what he has replied to

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: He has not replied to that. 'He only said that there were some suggestions.

MR. SPEAKER: Will the hon. Minister please repeat his replies- It is always a headache for me.

SHRI B. N. KUREAL: I have already stated that studies have been made by the IIT and a hydrological engineer of the Calcutta Port Commissioners. But this board is to visit the Digha beach to formulate a scheme for protection work.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: But the Central Beach Erosion Board.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him kindly sit down now.

May I bring it to the notice of the House that the speed is so slow that I have just to grapple with the Members to go ahead? We have been able to do more than five questions. Every day, the other Members keep on waiting, and they write to me and ask why their questions are not coming up. I would request the hon. Members and also the hon. Ministers to be brief in their questions and answers.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The hon. Minister has not replied in regard to the Central Beach Erosion Board.. He was only referring to the IIT. What does he mean by this? Would you not protect my right while the Ministers go astray? He has not replied to my question. Is it not my right to seek your protection?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister had referred to visits to other parts of the country. Let him come out with a very brief reply.

SHRI B N. KUREAL: They have simply visited Kerela and they have formulated some scheme for that place But that is something else, and this is something else So, they have first to go and see this place and then they will suggest the measures to be taken.

Meeting of Chief Ministers of States in New Delhi to revelw power and Irrigation Crisis

*409. SHRI P GANGADEB:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chief Ministers of States met in New Delhi on the 18th October, 1972 to review the power and irrigation crisis in the country;

(b) if so, what decisions were taken at themeeting; and

(c) the broad outlines on the suggestions put fodward by different Chief Ministers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Meeting of Chief Ministers of States in New Delhi to review power and irrigation crisis.

(a) Yes, Sir. A meeting of the Chief Ministers of Northern Region was held at New Delhi on the 18th October, 1972 to review the power supply in the Northern Region. The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Rajasthan were present Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh were represented by their Power Ministers

(b) and (c) The suggestions made and recommendations thereon are summarised below:—

(i) Surplus power from Satpura and Bassi should go to Punjab and surplus from Delhi should go to Haryana.

(ii) Every assistance should be given to the early commissioning of thermal stations at Badarpur, Obra and Bhatinda. The construction work on these should be expedited by working three-shifts.

(iii) Work on the hydro stations under construction at Yamuna Stage II, Rambanga (1st Unit), Jawaharsagar (2nd and 3rd Unit), Upper Sindh and Chenani should be expedited to commission an aggregarte capacity of 660 MW by June 1974.

(iv) Rajasthan's deficit arising out of reduced generation at Chambal from January 1973 should be made up from Rajasthan Atomic Power Project. The surplus should be fed into the Grid.

(v) The thermal and hydro stations at Faribad (Extension), Beas Unit I, Ramganga, Harduaganj Extension, Panki Extension, Giribata, Rajasthan Atomic Power Project and Bira Siul spilling over to Fifth Plan should be expedited so that the benefits may come in the first year of the Fifth Plan.

(iv) Purchase of captive units by private industries either from indigenous suppliers or from import should be considered.

(vii) Gas turbine units at Kota should be repaired urgently.

(viii) Important inter-State lines should be expedited.

(ix) New Thermal and Hydro projects aggregating to 3810 MW should be commissioned in the Fifth Plan.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the States have agreed to implement the programmes that are necesary for earlier establishment of the inter-State grid systems, and if so, what assistance both financial and otherwise, will be given to these States to implement the rural electrification programme?

SHRI B N. KUREEL: Rural electrification work is going on very rapidly. In addition to the normal work, the rural Electrification Corporation have also sanctioned some amount to the States. They have so far sanctioned 329 schemes and accelerated work in therural areas electrifying villages and giving electricity to pumps for irrigation purposes... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI P. GANGADEB: May I further ask whether States which have surplus hydel power are finding it difficult to make it available to the deficit states and if so, what is the action going to be taken by the Government?

SHRI B N KUREEL: The Central Government is taking action in order to supply electricity from surplus States to deficit States and for that we are having programmes to accelerate transmission works. We have 220 KV lines; we are thinking of having stronger lines also, 400 KV. This is our programme to connect the States to supply electricity from surplus States to deficit States.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी अध्यक्ष जी, क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में जो बिजली संकट पैदा हुआ है, उसका कारण रिहन्द बाध में पानी कम हो जाना नहीं है, एलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड का प्रबन्ध है क्योंकि आकड़े बताते है कि जितना पानी उसमें आज है उतना कई साल पहले भी रहा है फिर भी इतनी कम बिजली कभी पैदा नहीं हुई ? क्या यह सच है कि क्षमता से अधिक कनेक्शन्स दे दिए गए है जिसके लिए एलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड जिम्मेवदार है ?

श्री बंजनाथ कुरील अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसमें शक नहीं है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली का सकट है जिसका एक कारण रिहन्ड बाध भी है लेकिन अकेला रिहन्द नहीं है । वहा पर जो क्षमता है बिजली की, जो इस्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी है वह भी कुछ कम है । सबसे बडी बात यह है कि जो बिजली का उत्पादन है वह भी मशीनो से कम आया है इस साल और उसकी देख-भाल की जा रही है । प्रबन्ध के बारे में मैं नहीं कह सकता लेकिन यह अवश्य है कि जितनी बिजली पैदा होनी चाहिए, जो इस्टाल्ड कैसेसिटी है उससे कम हुई है और इसके अलावा जो वहा पर ट्रासमिशन लाइन्स है उनमें लरसेज भी ज्यादा है । इसके अतिरिक्त सबसे बडा रीजन यह है कि डिमाण्ड बहुत हो गई है । वैसे यह खुशी की बात है कि एग्रीकल्चर साइड में इतनी जबर्दस्त माग है, जितनी उम्मीद की जा रही थी उससे कई गुना माग हो गई है लोगों क. । तो यह भी उसका एक कारण है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कनेक्शन दिए क्यो ?

डा० गोविन्द दास रिछारिया : मैं जानना चाहता हू कि 18 अक्तूबर को मुख्य मत्रियो ने जो सुझाव दिए थे उनके लिए क्या प्लानिग मिनिस्ट्री और फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री 1963–74 के बजट मे पैसे की व्यवस्था करने के लिए तैयार हो गई है ? यदि नही तो उनके लिए कहा से पैसा देना चाहते है ?

दूसरे––जो सुझाव बिजली सकट के लिए मुख्य मत्री सम्मेलन ने दिए है क्या भारत सरकार उच्च स्तर पर उनका मुकाबला करने के लिए तैयार है या नही ? भारत सरकार उनके लिए व्यवस्था करने के लिए करने के लिए तैयार है या नही ?

श्री बंजनाथ कुरील . अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो सुझाव चीफ मिनिस्टर्स ने दिए थे 18 अक्तूबर की मीटिग मे वह सब ऐसे है जिनमें अलग से पैसे की व्यवस्था करने का सवाल नही है । वह तो स्कीम्स मे, योजनाओ मे सम्मिलित है जो योजनाये बन रही है । उसमे से कुछ तो काम ऐसे है जो कटिनुइग स्कीम्स है और कुछ नयी योजनाओं के लिए है जो पाचवी पचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत लीजायेगी और उनके लिए आकडे अभी तैयार हो रहे है । वह इसमे अभी नही आये है ।

SHRI P K DEB: The question relates to the meeting of the Chief Ministers regarding the power crisis in the country. We all know that the country is passing through a power crisis. It is because of the inter-State disputes that many of the lucrative hydel projects are being kept in abeyance, and we do not know how long it will take to settle these disputes. Some of the examples are the Krishan-Godavari and Narmada disputes. In view of this fact, may I know whether the Government of India are using their good offices with the Chief

Ministers of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Orissa to settle inter-State disputes so that the Central Water and Power Commission can give clearance to the various projects which are under-study?

SHRI B. N. KUREEL: Efforts are being made already to settle these inter State river disputes Some of the disputes have already been settled and some are expected to be settled shortly Some, of course, will take time So, we are making efforts to minimise delay in settling these disputes

SHRI P K DEO No reply has been given about the Krishna-Godavari basin dispute.

SHRI B N KUREEL: When it is the term of reference of a commission, how can I say how much time it will take?

Demands of Casual Labourers Engaged on Kathua-Jammu Rail Link

*410 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state·

(a) whether five thousand casual labourers working on the Kathua Jammu Rail link have presented a charter of demands to the authorities of the Northern Railway;

(b) if so, the gist of the demands,

(c) whether they have been accepted by the Railway Authorities; and

(d) if not, the date by which a decision would be taken on these demands?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). On behalf of the Casual Labourers working on Kathua-Jammu Rail Link project, a charter of demands was presented to General Manager, Northern Railway recently. The demands relate to payment of wages at higher rates, absorption against regular posts payment of wages on regular scales to Store issuers, recovery of rent of Railway quarters at uniform rates as for regular staff and absorption of one injured casual labourer against a regular post.

(c) and (d) The last two demands have already been fully met Their first demand is under consideration and steps have been taker to come to an early decision. Casual labourers are engaged on works of seasonal intermittent or sporadic nature for short durations and their retrenchment is a continuous process However all casual labourers as have completed 6 months service on project or non-project works are considered for appointment against regular posts, subject to their suitability being adjudged by screening committees. It is, however, not possible to meet the rest of their demands.

PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: May I know the rates of wages paid at present and the rates demanded by the workers? How do they compare with the rates paid to local labour?

SHRI T. A. PAI. The casual labourers are normally entitled to the rates of wages fixed for corresponding categories of labourers by the local authorities The Kathua-Jammu link passes through Gurdaspur Kathua and Jammu civil district. The rates of wages payable to these workers should be on par with what are locally applicable.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: The exact figures have not been given by the hon. Minister. Now,

may I know whether the local persons are employed or people are brought from outside?

MR. SPEAKER: He is so near the Minister. He can ask him, because the question hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Disruption of I.O.C. Installations at Budge Budge and Paharpur, West Bengal

*403. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that work at the I.O.C. installations at Budge Budge and Paharpur, West Bengal is being seriously disrupted during the last two months due to rowdy activities of some outsiders;

(b) whether the local I.O.C. management and employees have repeatedly sought, but failed to obtain, necessary protection rom the authorities concerned; and

(c) Government's reaction to a continuing situation in which vital oil supplies may get totally disrupted?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) On some days work at the I.O.C. installations at Budge Budge and Paharpur, was disrupted during September, October and November 1972, due to interference of some outsiders.

(b) whenever necessary the management of the I.O.C. was able to obtain protection from the West Bengal authorities.

(c) Both the State and the Central Governments are aware of the situation and are taking necessary steps for improving it.

Reduction in Freight Rates on High Graded Consumer Goods

*405. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to reduce the freight rates of high-graded consumer goods; and

(b) if so, the gist thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) No proposal for a general reduction in the tariff rates for high graded consumer goods is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Tax Appeals in Supreme Court

*406. SHRI G. Y KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Tax Appeals filed in the Supreme Court during 1970-71, State-wise; and

(b) the number thereof which have since been decided by the Supreme Court?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE, AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) and (b) A statement giving the information High Court-wise is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

NUMBER OF TAX APPEALS FILED IN THE SUPREME COURT IN 1970 AND 1971 AND THE NUMBER THEREOF DISPOSED OF BY THE SUPREME COURT DURING THOSE YEARS, HIGH-COURT-WISE

	Name of the High Court	1970		1971	
		Filed	Disposed of	Filed	Disposed of
1	Allahabad	49	12	28	8
2	Andhra Pradesh	48	10	25	13
3	Assam & Nagaland (Now Gauhati)	1	1	3	2
4	Bombay	10	1	5	3
5	Calcutta	66	17	46	18
6	Delhi	13	2	36	2
7	Gujarat	4	1	22	9
8	Himachal Pradesh				
9	Jammu & Kashmir				
10	Kerala	34	7	16	8
11	Madhya Pradesh	6		28	8
12	Madras	73	5	29	9
13	Mysore	10	1	6	
14	Orissa	1	1	7	
15	Patna	10	3	11	6
16	Punjab & Haryana	9	2	13	
17	Rajasthan	7	3	2	

Slow Progress of Rural Electrification Schemes in States

*411 SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether the progress of rural electrification programmes in different States has been reported to be at snail's pace, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREEL) (a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise

बंगला देश को मिट्टी के तेल का निर्यात

*412. **श्री घनश्याह प्रधान** क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारत द्वारा बंगला देश को मिट्टी के तेल का निर्यात किया जा रहा है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत 6 महीनों में बंगला देश को कितना मिट्टी का तेल निर्यात किया गया है और इस व्यापार की क्या शर्तें हैं ?

विधि और न्याय तथा पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री एच० आर० गोखले) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) जून से नवम्बर, 1972 तक 6 मास की अवधि में बंगला देश को 29,321 मीटरी टन मिट्टी का तेल निर्यात किया गया है। इसमें 23,309 मीटरी टन "(कमोडिटी ग्रांट)" के रूप में निर्यात की गयी मात्रा भी सम्मिलित है। 6,012 मीटरी टन की शेष मात्रा को भारतीय तेल निगम ने सामान्य व्यवसायिक प्रबन्ध के अन्तर्गत निर्यात किया है। निर्यात मूल्य को बतलाना भारतीय तेल निगम के व्यवसायिक हित में नहीं है।

New Rail Lines in Kerala during Fifth Plan period

*413. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State of Kerala is not served by the Railways adequately and most of the villages in the State are without Rail Connections;

(b) whether his Ministry is contemplating to have new rail lines in the State of Kerala during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines of the schemes?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) to (c). As against the all India average of 18.86 Kms. per 1000 Sq. Kms. area, Kerala has 22.90 Kms. In any case Railway development is not envisaged on any state-wise or region-wise concepts, but on overall considerations in the national interests. Nevertheless, proposals received for new lines from the State Government are given due consideration, and are taken up wherever justified on traffic, financial and economic considerations. Proposals for new lines in the 5th Plan have not been finalised.

Anti-flood Plan for Shahdara

*414. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:
SHRI MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any anti-flood plan for Shahdara has been drawn; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and then it is likely to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). The Delhi Administration have formulated Shahdara Drainage scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 219 lakhs. The Scheme provides for drainage arrangements for benefitting the entire area in the Union territory of Delhi and some areas in Uttar Pradesh on the left bank of the Yamuna. It will benefit 7690 hectares of area in Union territory of Delhi and 6960 hectares of area in Uttar Pradesh. The scheme has been approved by the Planning Commission. The Delhi Administration have taken up works on this scheme.

Inclusion of Waltair and Guntakal Divisions in South Central Railway

*415. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh had requested the Centre to include Waltair and Gunta-

kal Divisions in the South Central Railway, and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A PAI): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The proposal was not agreed to on administrative and operational grounds.

Resignations of Technical new attached to F A C.T. and Chief of F.A.C.T. Engineering Division

*416 SHRI S C BESRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some competent technical men attached to FACT including the Chief of FACT, Engineering Division, have resigned,

(b) whether foreign experts attached with it go about without any work, and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to improve the working of the concern?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE, AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) No chief of any engineering division of this undertaking has resigned, though four engineers have done so in the current calendar year.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) While two engineers resigned to improve their prospects, others did so for reasons of their own. Such resignations are a common feature of any large organisation of this type and do not call for any special action.

Setting up of a High Power Technical Advisory Committee for Ganga Flood Control Commission

*417. SHRI D B CHANDRA GOWDA. Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high-powered technical advisory Committee to advise the Ganga Flood Commission has been set up by Government; and

(b) if so, the constitution and functions thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) A Technical Advisory Committee ha been constituted by the Government of India for assisting the Ganga Flood Control Commission in all technical matters.

(b) The Constitution and Functions of the Committee are laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

SETTING UP OF A HIGH POWER TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR GANGA FLOOD CONTROL COMMISSION

CONSTITUTION

Shri N. G. K. Murti, Ex-Chairman & Managing Director, Water & Power Development Consultancy Services (India) Ltd. .	Chairman
Chairman, Ganga Flood Control Commission.	Member
Member (F. & S. C.), Central Water and Power Commission OR his representative.	Member
Chief Engineers incharge of flood control in the State of Bihar, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. .	Member

Director (Civil Engineering) Railway Board or his representative.	Member
Director General, India Meteorological Department, New Delhi, OR his representative	Member
Director General, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta or his representative.	Member
Additional Director General (Bridges), Ministry of Transport or his nominee	Member
Chief Engineer, Inland Water Transport, Ministry of Transport, New Delhi or his nominee.	Member
Joint Commissioner (S. C.), Ministry of Agriculture, New Delhi.	Member
Member (Planning & Design), Ganga Flood Control Commission.	Member-Secretary

FUNCTIONS

(i) To advise the Ganga Flood Control Commission in the formulation of the comprehensive plan and in drawing out the priorities of works;

(ii) In examine the schemes proposed to be put up to the Ganga Flood Control Board for approval; and

(iii) To advise the Ganga Flood Control Commission on specific technical matters referred to the Committee.

चोरी, उठाईगीरी और रास्ते में माल की क्षति सम्बन्धीदावों के भुगतान में विलम्ब

418. **श्री एस० एम० पुरती** : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चोरी, उठाईगीरी और रास्ते में माल के गुम हो जाने या उसको क्षति पहुंचने सम्बन्धी दावों के भुगतान में काफी विलम्ब होता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इनके शीघ्र निपटान के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) और (ख) क्षतिपूर्ति के दावों का निपटारा यथोचित शीघ्रता के साथ किया जाता है। दावों के निपटारे के लिए लिया जाने वाला औसत समय 50 दिन से कम है। जो यातायात लगातार कई रेलों से होकर वुक किया जाता है और जिसे मार्ग में स्थानान्तरित करना पड़ता है। ऐसे यातायात के सम्बन्ध में उठने वाले मामलों में ब्यौरेवार जांच की आवश्यकता होती है और इस प्रकार के मामलों में विलम्ब होना अपरिहार्य है। सम्बन्धित दावेदारों द्वारा आवश्यक प्रलेखों को पेश न करने से भी विलम्ब हो जाता है। जिन मामलों में आपराधिक कारण होते हैं उनमें भी विलम्ब होता है और इन मामलों को पुलिस अधिकारियों द्वारा जांच करानी पड़ती है। खोये या क्षतिग्रस्त माल के लिए क्षतिपूर्ति के दावों का अपेक्षाकृत शीघ्र निपटारा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए विभिन्न उपाय किये गये हैं। चुने हुए महत्वपूर्ण स्टेशनों के स्टेशन मास्टरों और दावा निरीक्षकों को कुछ शर्तों के आधीन 100 रुपये तक के दावों को तय करने के लिए प्राधिकृत किया गया है। चल दावा कार्यालय के अधिकारी और कर्मचारी दावों का घटना स्थल पर ही निपटारा करने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण स्टेशनों पर जाते हैं। अन्तर्रेलवे देयता निश्चित करने के लिए क्षतिपूर्ति के दावों की रकम की सीमा बढ़ाकर 2,000 रुपये तक कर दी गई है। क्षतिपूर्ण के जिन दावों के निपटारे के लिए भुगतान से पहले वित्तीय सहमति अपेक्षित होती है, उनकी

रकम 1,000 रुपये से बढ़ाकर 5,000 रु० और इससे अधिक कर दी गई है। मण्डलो मे मण्डल वाणिज्यिक अधीक्षको को यह अधिकार दिया गया है कि स्थानीय यातायात के मुख्यालय स्टेशनो से सम्बन्धित 1000 रुपये तक के क्षतिपूर्ति के दावो का स्वय निवटारा कर दे।

Expansion of Trombay Fertilizer Plant

*419 SHRI R R SINGH DEO Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are planning to expand the Trombay Fertilizer Project,

(b) if so, the main features of the expansion plan, and

(c) the extent to which it will meet country's requirements of fertilizer and the foreign exchange that the country is likely to save consequent upon the expansion of the Trombay Plant?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE, AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H R GOKHALE) (a) to (c) A plan to expand the Trombay project is under consideration Different alternatives have been suggested in this connection and these are being appraised Some discussions have also taken place with the World Bank in connection with the external financing of the scheme

फिरोजपुर-जालंधर सैक्शन पर खोजेवाला स्टेशन का लूटा जाना

*420 **श्री ईश्वर चौधरी** : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि .

(क) क्या कुछ नकाबपोश लुटेरो ने फिरोजपुर-जालन्धर सेक्शन पर स्थित खोजेवाला स्टेशन को 12 अक्तूबर, 1972 को लूटा लिया था,

(ख) इस लूट के कारण रेलवे को कितनी हानि हुई ,

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध मे कोई गिरफ्तारी की गई है और यदि नही , तो इसके क्या कारण है , और

(घ) इस प्रकार की अप्रिय घटनाओ को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा ऐसे छोटे स्टेशनो पर पुलिस नियुक्त न करने के क्या कारण है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) जी हा, घातक हथियारो से युक्त 20 नवयुवको (सम्भवत विद्यार्थियो) ने खोजीवाला स्टेशन को घेर लिया, स्टेशन रिकार्ड। फर्नीचर मे आग लगा दी और ब्याक उपकरणो। कन्ट्रोल फोन को क्षतिग्रस्त कर दिया।

(ख) लगभग 1770 रुपये।

(ग) तीन व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गय है।

(घ) वर्तमान साधनो के अन्तगत, भारतीय रेलो के प्रत्येक छोटे स्टेशन पर पुलिस तैनात करना सम्भव नही है।

बिना टिकट यात्रा करने वालों (पश्चिम रेलवे) से पर्याप्त जुर्माना वसूल न करने के कारण टी०टी०ई० तथा टिकट कलेक्टरों को दण्ड दिया जाना

3925 **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) क्या पश्चिम रेलवे के प्रत्येक डिवीजन से टी० टी० ई० तथा टिकट कलेक्टरो का बिना टिकट और अधिक सामान ले जाने वाले यात्रियो से जुर्माना वसूल करने के सम्बन्ध मे कोई कोटा निर्धारित किया गया है ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उन डिवीजनो के नाम क्या है जिनके सम्बन्ध मे इस प्रकार

कोटा निर्धारित किया गया है और लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है ; और

(ग) कितने टी० टी० ई० और टिकट कलेक्टर निर्धारित कोटे के अनुसार कार्य कर रहे है और जो टी० टी० ई० और टिकट कलेक्टर निर्धारित कोटे के अनुसार कार्य नही करते है उन्हे क्या दण्ड दिया जाता है और गत दो वर्षों मे इस सम्बन्ध मे कितने कर्मचारियो को दण्ड दिया गया है।

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई): (क) जी हा,

(ख) और

(ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। (ग्रन्थालय मे रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी०-3992/72)

Scheme from Madhya Pradesh for controlling flood in the rivers in Madhya Pradesh

3926. SHRI MARTAND SINGH OF REWA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for controlling floods in the rivers in Madhya Pradesh has been submitted by the State Government to Union Government for their final approval; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b) No scheme for controlling floods in the rivers in Madhya Pradesh has been received at the Centre from the Madhya Pradesh Government.

Duty List of Maintainers, Assistant Inspectors and Inspectors of Signal and Telecommunication Department, Delhi

3927. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per Chapters XII to XIV of the Indian Railway Signal Engineering Manual, the Duty Lists of various grades of Maintainers, Assistant Inspectors and Inspectors are not distinctly and separately mentioned therein; and

(b) whether the manual is also silent about the working and duties of Tele-Communication staff and if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Chapter XIII of the Indian Railways Signal Engineering Manual lays down the duties of the Inspectors and Chapter XIV those of the Maintainers. These duties are applicable to the categories of Inspectors and Maintainers and make no distinction between the various grades of Inspectors or of Maintainers The duties of Inspectors in the various grades are dependent on the nature and type of equipment to be maintained and cannot be distinctly and separately stipulated in the Manual which only lays down the guidelines for duties generally to be performed by Inspectors including Assistant Inspectors Similarly whereas the duties of Maintainers have been classified into the main categories of Mechanical and Electrical Maintainers, these have not been distinctly and separately stipulated for individual grades of these two categories.

(b) Broad outline of duties of Telecommunication Inspectors has been given in Chapter XIII of Signal Engineering Manual. More details about Telecommunication organisation, working etc. are being given in the Telecommunication Manual, which is under print and is expected to be issued shortly.

Supply of Rule Books to Maintainers and Assistant Inspectors

3928 SHRI NARENDRA SINGH. Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the majority of Maintainers and Assistant Inspectors of Delhi and Moradabad Divisions (Northern Railway) have not been supplied with the latest Rule Books like General and Subsidiary Rules, Signal Engineering Manual etc.;

(b) whether insufficient supply of these books does not effect efficiency and safety of Railways; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the administration in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T A PAI) (a) Latest Rule Books, Manuals etc. other than those which are not available have been supplied practically to all Assistant Inspectors and a number of Maintainers

(b) Efficiency and safety of Railways is not affected as instructions regarding the latest rules and regulations contained in Rule Books like General and Subsidiary Rules, Signal Engineering Manual etc. are being disseminated among Maintainers and Assistant Inspectors in the training schools and by issuing circulars on various important aspects from time to time.

(c) Question does not arise

Expenses charged from staff trainees at Indian Railway School of Signal Engineering and Telecommunication, Secunderabad

3929. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the various expenses charged from the staff Trainees at the Indian Railway School of Signal Engineering and Telecommunication, Secunderabad;

(b) whether the rent of the hostel accommodation is charged from the trainees at Signal and Telecommunication Zonal Training School, Podanur, Southern Railway and Indian Railway School of Signal Engineering and Telecommunication, Secunderabad; and

(c) whether there is a proposal to exempt the staff trainees from payment of the charges and if so, a gist thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Following expenses are charged:—

1 Messing charges are recovered from:

(i) Apprentice Assistant Inspectors @ Rs. 5.50 per day.

(ii) Engineering Graduate Apprentice Inspectors @ Rs 6.50 per day; and

(iii) Probationary/Initial Temporary Officers @ Rs. 8 per day.

As regards other serving Class III Staff, free messing is provided in lieu of daily allowance.

2 Room rent from Probationary/ Initial Temporary Officers only.

(b) Yes. so far as Training School at Podanur Southern Railway, is concerned.

Regarding Indian Railways Institute of Signal Engineering and Telecommunications, Secunderabad, information is given above at Item (2) of the reply at part (a) of the Question.

(c) The question of laying down a uniform procedure on all Railways is under consideration.

Installed generating capacity of Power in Kerala in Fourth Plan

3930. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total installed generating capacity of power system in Kerala

expected to be achieved at the end of Fourth Plan and how it compares with actual demand of that State;

(b) whether Government are aware that only half of the potential would be exploited even when all the current hydro-electric schemes are commissioned in that State; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to increase the generating capacity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) Kerala Power system will have an installed generating capacity of 622 MW by the end of the Fourth Plan against an estimated system peak load of 402 MW only The installed generating capacity will be sufficient to meet this peak load.

(b) Kerala has a hydro potential of about 1.5 million kw at 60 per cent load factor out of which about 0.9 million kw will be exploited on completion of the schemes sanctioned so far.

(c) The following additional generating schemes, base on Kerala's hydro potential resources are proposed to be taken up for commissioning during Fifth Plan:—

1. Idikki Extension 3x130 390 MW
2. Silent Valley 2x40 80 MW
3. Lower Periyar 2x70 140 MW.

Financial assistance to Power Generating Schemes in States

3931. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the creation of a Special Fund at the Centre to finance Power Generation Schemes in States with good hydro-potential; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b) Such a proposal has not been worked out so far.

Vamanapuram Irrigation Project in Kerala

3932. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision regarding the Vamanapuram Irrigation Project in Kerala;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to take up the project for execution in the Fifth Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) The project report and estimates for the Scheme have not as yet been received from the Government of Kerala.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Diesel Engines for Madras-Trivandrum Mail/Express Trains

3933 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to use Diesel Engines in Madras-Trivandrum Mail and Express Trains; and

(b) if so, the gist thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Innovations to Make the Rail Travel Faster and Better

3934 SHRI K KODANDA RAMI REDDY Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are planning to introduce a number of innovations to make the rail travel faster and better, and

(b) if so, the important innovations proposed to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T A PAI) (a) Yes

(b) The following are some of the salient innovations proposed to be introduced

(i) Introduction of welded rails and improved track structure with introduction of concrete sleepers and elastic fastenings which contribute to comfort and speed in travel

(ii) A high-speed coach has been designed to ensure greater passenger comfort and reliability in service at high speed

(iii) 10 Broad Gauge third class A C 2-tier sleeper coaches with carrying capacity of 48 passengers to sit sleep are planned to be manufactured for use on the A C Express (Deluxe trains)

(iv) Extension of improved techniques of signalling such as multiple Aspect Signalling tokenless block working Automatic Block Signalling Automatic Warning system Route Relay and Panel Interlooking system etc for faster travel

Extension of G T Express and Assam Mail upto Pathankot

3935 SHRI NARENDRA SINGH Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether Government propose to extend G T Express and Assam Mail upto Pathankot to afford facilities for direct journey from South and East to Pathankot and if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T A PAI) No Extension of 15|16 G T Expresses and 85|86 Assam Mails to and from Pathankot is at present operationally not feasible due to lack of adequate line capacity on the Delhi-Ambala-Rajpura section as well as on Ghaziabad-Saharanpur-Ambala-Rajpura sections

Extension of Railway Line from Nangal Dam to Una

3936 SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to extend Railway line from Nangal Dam to Una, a District Headquarter of the State, in the near future, and

(b) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T A PAI) (a) and (b) Traffic Survey of construction of a new railway line from Nangal Dam to Talwara via Una is at present in progress and is expected to be completed by the end of March, 1973 Further consideration to this project will be given after the results of the survey become known

Canal from Sone River Barrage

3937 SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SINGH Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) by when the east zone highlevel canal that is being taken out from the Sone-River Barrage going to irrigate the parched areas of Barun-Aurangabad Goh Koonch Tekari Mukdampur Ghosi Phatua in Gaya District and Patna District of Bihar,

(b) what is the present stage of execution of this canal and whether it will start functioning by 1973, and

(c) the total amount spent on this project till date and the outlay thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREEL) (c) Irrigation from Eastern Sone High-Level Canal has started in Kharif of 1971 The area near Barun-Aurangabad is being irrigated Areas of Goh Koonch, Tekari, Mukdampur, Ghosi and Phatua in Gaya District and Patna District of Bihar are scheduled to be irrigated in Kharif of June, 1974 and 1975

(b) The Canal is under construction The target for this year is upto RD 124 The Canal has started functioning upto RD 60 during last Kharif and will be functioning upto RD 124 during the Kharif of 1973

(c) The total amount spent so far is nearly Rs 5 crores against the estimated cost of Rs 13 54 crores

Building of irrigation Canal on Poon Poon River in Bihar

3938 SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) by when the work for building irrigation canal net work on the Poor Poon River in Bihar is likely to be started,

(b) the amount earmarked for this project under different heads,

(c) whether canals will be built on both eastern and western side of the River, and

(d) the areas that will receive irrigation water therefrom?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREEL) (a) to (d) No proposals for building irrigation canal on Poona Poon River have been received from the State Government The State Government have informed that the command area of the proposed scheme on Poon Poon, which is under investigation, is subject to flooding and that irrigation proposals will be taken up after rendering the area flood-free

बिना शैड वाले रेलवे प्लेटफार्म

3939. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय रेलवे के कितने प्लेटफार्मों पर शैड नहीं है, और

(ख) प्लेटफार्मों पर शैडों को व्यवस्था करने के संबंध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) (क). 6249

(ख) प्लेटफार्मों पर छत की व्यवस्था एक समय पर सम्हाल जाने वाले यात्रियों की संख्या और जलवायु की स्थिति पर निर्भर करती है। लेकिन स्टेशनों पर प्लेटफार्मों के ऊपर छत डालने के प्रश्न पर विचार करते समय निम्नलिखित बातों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है —

(i) जंक्शनों पर जहां यात्रियों को गाड़ियां बदल लेने के लिए प्रतीक्षा करनी होती है।

(ii) जिला मुख्यालय के स्टेशन।

(iii) एक लाख से अधिक आबादी वाले शहर।

(iv) उपनगरीय, और

(v) भारी वर्षा आदि वाले क्षेत्र के स्टेशन।

उपर्युक्त के अनुसार क्षेत्रीय रेल उपयोगकर्त्ता सुविधा समिति जिसमें जनता का प्रतिनिधित्व होता है उसके परामर्श से और रकम की उपलब्धता के अनुसार रेलों द्वारा एक निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के आधार

पर स्टेशनो के प्लेटफार्मों पर छत की व्यवस्था की जाती है ।

मिट्टी के तेल का वार्षिक उत्पादन

3940. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) देश मे इस समय मिट्टी के तेल का वार्षिक उत्पादन कितना है , और

(ख) मिट्टी के तेल के बारे मे देश को आत्म निर्भर बनाने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मन्त्रालय मे उपमन्त्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) (क) 1971 और 1972 (अक्तूबर के अन्त तक) के दौरान देश म मिट्टी के तेल का वास्तविक उत्पादन निम्न प्रकार था —

	('आकडे '000' मीटरी टनो मे,
1971	2994 5
1972 (अक्तूबर के अन्त तक)	2 339 7

यह अनुमान है कि 1972 के दौरान कुल उत्पादन 2 88 मिलियन मीटरी टन होगा । चालू वर्ष के दौरान विदेशी तेल कम्पनियो द्वारा आयातो पर लगाए गए अशोधित तेल आयात की कटौतियो के कारण 1971 की तुलना मे 1972 मे कम उत्पादन हुआ है ।

(ख) इस सबध मे अधिकतम सम्भाव्य आत्म-निर्भरता को प्राप्त करने के विचार से देश मे शोधन क्षमता का उत्तरोत्तर विकास किया जा रहा है ।

Supply of Coal by Contractors to Durgapur Electricity Producing Centre, Calcutta

3941 SHRI DASARATHA DEB Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether there has been a low productivity of electricity in Durgapur Electricity Producing Centre due to the use of low quality of coal supplied by the contractors, and

(b) if so the steps being taken to deal with such contractors and the officers concerned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREEL) (a) and (b) There has been low productivity in the two power stations at Durgapur due to various reasons including the low quality of washery bye-product fuels There are not however supplied by any contractors

Changes in the Muslims' Personal Law

3942 SHRI M S SIVASWAMY SHRI B K DASHOWDHURY

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state

(a) whether in response to the appeals made by the Prime Minister and Union Agricultural Minister as published in the *'Hindustan Times'* dated the 10th October 1972 under the caption 'Muslims asked to make changes in Personal Law' there have been any positive results achieved in this regard, and

(b) if so, the results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) (a) and (b) It is too early to make any assessment in this behalf It is the policy of the Government that the urge and the initiative for any reform in the personal law of Muslims should come from the Muslim community itself

Resolutions passed by All-India Railway Commercial Clerks Association, South Eastern Zone

3943. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD: SHRI PANNA LAL BARUPAL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether All-India Railway Commercial Clerks Association, South Eastern Zone held a Meeting on 4th August, 1972 which was presided over by the Minister for Finance, Government of Orissa;

(b) whether 14 Resolutions passed at the meeting were submitted to his Ministry; and

(c) if so, the gist of the Resolutions received and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) It is understood that a meeting of the Zonal Executive Committee of the S. E. Railway Zone of the All India Railway Commercial Clerks Association was held at Rourkela on 6.8.1972.

(b) No.

(c) Does ont arise.

Loss of Revenue to Chambal Control Board due to Misuse of Water

3944. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chambal Control Board is feeling concerned due to misuse, wastage and obstruction in the free flow of water and consequent loss in revenue; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the precautions being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b): The Chambal project stages I & II were taken up to provide anunual irrigation of 5.66 lakh hectares in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. Against this, the utilisation by the end of March, 1972 was about 2.75 lakh. The State Governments of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh, who are represented on the Chambal Control Board, reivew the position from time to time and whenever necessary take appropriate measures to tackle the difficulties encountered and accelerate the use of irrigation facilities provided.

Report on National Water Grid

3945 SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether he personally flew to New York in September, 1972 and finalised National Water Grid Report, if so, whether this Report was earlier placed before the Cabinet and the Parliament and discussed in details if not, who all were taken into confidence;

(b) whether the United Nation's Expert was an Economist and not an Irrigation Engineer and that no visits to arid and drought prone Western states of Inida were arranged for him;

(c) whether nearly Rs. 2000 crores and valuable land lost under Ganga Cauvery link will be needed for a gain of about 20 million acre feet water supply to Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu; and

(d) whether large tracks of North and Western India are arid, desert like, drought prone, backward and have hardly 15 per cent irrigation as related to cultivated area, and 100 million acre feet irrigation projects colud be completed with far less expenditure?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) The preliminary proposals drawn up by the Central Water and Power Commission for a National Water

Grid were reviewed by a team of United Nations experts who visited the country in December 1971 and March 1972. The Team had brought a first draft report in March 1972 which was discussed with them in detail. In May 1972, they had sent a were sent to them in June, 1972. The Minister of Irrigation & Power, who was on a visit to the United States in August-September 1972 to participate in the Panel meeting on U.N. Conference on Water, also took the opportunity to discuss the report in the U.S.A. with the Team and he brought with him copies of their Final Report.

The U.N. Team had during their visits to the country met several ministers and officials both at the centre as well as in the States which they visited. The report contains the views of the Team in the light of their studies, visits and discussions, and the question of such a report being considered by Government or Parliament before the Team themselves finalised it does not arise.

(b) While the Leader of the Team was an economist, the Team had on it as members one Transport Specialist, two Hydrogeologists, one Hydraulic Engineer and one Water Resources Engineer as indiacted below:

1. Dr.Joseph Barnea, Economist; Director, Resources & Transport Division, United Nations Team—Leader;

2. Mr. Jakov Bradanovic—Transport Specialist, Resources & Transport Division, Transport Section, United Nations.

3. Mr. Salis C. Brown, Hydrogeologist—Project Adviser of United Nations Project "Ground Water Development in Rajasthan and Gujarat (IND-114);

4. Mr. Sanford Strausberg, Hydrogeologist of the U.N. Ground and Gujarat;

5. Dr. Rudolf Partl, Hydraulic Engineer, Technical Adviser, Resources and Transport Division, Uinted Nations.

6. Mr. Robin Reynolds, Water Resources Engineer, California Department of Water Resources ,U.S.A.

Owing to limitations of time, they could not visit either all the State through which the link passes or a the States which could benefit from the link. Though the request for visit to Western India was received, the Team felt that the thorough knowledge of two of their Members on the U.N. Groundwater project in Gujarat and Rajasthan contributed to the Mission's findings better than a short field trip could have done.

(c) and (d): The Ganga-Cauvery Link, one of the components of the National Water Grid is, on the basis of office studies only, assessed to cost about Rs. 2900 crores, of which Rs. 2100 to 2200 crores might be for irrigation and the remaining for navigation. The exact costs will be known only after the scheme is investigated. This preliminary estimate is for a transfer of 28 m.a.ft. No State-wise allocation of water has been considered. For purposes of assessing costs, it has been assumed that 6 m.a. ft would be used in South U.P. and South Bihar which are within the Ganga Basin 15 m.a. ft are proposed for diversion, which supplemented by 7 m.a ft of the waters of central and peninsular rivers, are proposed to be utilised for irrigation of drought affected areas identified by the Irrigation Commission and the Ministry of Agriculture in the States of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Tamil Nadu. It has been assessed by the Irrigation Commission that even on completion of all the projects in hand or potential projects in the drought affected areas, they will hardly have 25 per cent. of their crop area irrigated.

Out of the total length of about 1642 miles of the link, only a length of 677 miles is expected to be a canal, the remaining length being along rivers and streams

It is not the intention that the National Water Grid should supplant projects in Northern, Western or any other part of India, which on the other hand should be carried out as quickly as possible all over the country The link has been proposed only to supplement the country's water utilisation of large rivers like the Ganga etc, which may be surplus to the needs of the river basins themselves and which would otherwise flow waste to the sea It is assessed that by about the turn of the century there will be great need for such transfer of waters and steps have to be taken in time to investigate and implement the necessary projects for a National Water Grid

Uniform Civil Code

3946 SHRI D B CHANDRA GOWDAD Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state

(a) whether a Uniform Civil Code covering all Indian citizens irrespective of caste creed or religion has been suggested by eminent Lawyers and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Government do not have any proposal now for enacting a Uniform Civil Code

रेल कर्मचारियों को बोनस देने की मांग

3947. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :**
श्री हरी सिंह :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या अखिल भारतीय रेलवे कर्मचारी फैडरेशन ने भी बोनस अधिनियम अन्तर्गत कर्मचारियों को 8 33 प्रतिशत बोनस दिए जाने की मांग की है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ई० पाई)
जी हां ।

Conversion of Private Sector Caustic Soda Plant in North Kanara, District (Mysore) into Joint Sector Plant

3948 SHRI B V NAIK Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal for the conversion of private sector plant for production of Caustic Soda in the District o North Kanara in Mysore State into a joint sector plant and

(b) if so the tens taken by Government in this regard

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) There is no proposal with the Central Government for the conversion of private sector plant for production of Caustic Soda in the District of North Kanara in Mysore State into a joint sector plant

(b) Does not arise

Non-implementation of Sharda Act and the Act to prohibit Dowry

3949 SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Sharda Act and the Act to prohibit Dowry which were passed long ago are not being implemented properly; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government for proper implementation of the provisions of the Acts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) (a) The administration of the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 (popularly known as Sharda Act) and of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, is primarily the concern of the State Governments No complaint that the two Acts are not being implemented properly has been received

(b) Does not arise

पूर्वी क्षेत्र में परमाणु बिजलीघर की स्थापना के लिए मांग

3950 **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :**
श्री समर गुहा :

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या पूर्वी क्षेत्र बिहार, पश्चिम बंगाल और उड़ीसा के मुख्य मंत्रियों की एक बैठक नवम्बर के दूसरे सप्ताह में हुई थी जिसमें केन्द्रीय सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री भी उपस्थित थे

(ख) यदि हां तो उक्त बैठक में पूर्वी क्षेत्र में एक परमाणु बिजली घर स्थापित करने के लिए सर्वसम्मत मांग की गई थी और

(ग) यदि हां तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बैजनाथ कुरील) (क) और (ख) पूर्वी क्षेत्र (बिहार, पश्चिम बंगाल और उड़ीसा) के मुख्यमंत्रियों ने केन्द्रीय सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री के साथ 9 नवम्बर, 1972 की एक बैठक के दौरान यह सुझाव दिया था कि पूर्वी क्षेत्र में एक परमाणु विद्युत् केन्द्र स्थापित किया जाए।

(ग) इस समय इस क्षेत्र में परमाणु संयंत्र प्रतिष्ठापन करने के लिए परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Execution of Hemavathy, Upper Krishna and Malaprabha Projects

3951 SHRI K LAKKAPPA Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether the Union Government are responsible for defective planning and acceptance of defective tenders for the Hemavathy Upper Krishna and Malaprabha Project which have caused delay in their execution

(b) if not the authorities responsible therefor and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to help the State Government in completing the above project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREEL) (a) to (c) Irrigation is a State subject and Irrigation projects are therefore planned investigated, designed, constructed operated and maintained by the concerned State Governments

No request for any technical assistance has been received for the Upper Krishna and Malaprabha projects which are being constructed by the State Government as part of their developmental plans The Hemavathy project has not been accepted so far for inclusion in the developmental plans of Mysore

Central financial assistance to States is provided in the form of block loans and grants for the State Plans as a whole and is not related to any individual head of development, or projects. The Fourth Plan outlay for Mysore is Rs 350 crores, out of which Cenral assistance is Rs 173 crores

रिवाड़ी रेलवे स्टेशन पर एक सफाई कर्मचारी द्वारा आत्महत्या

3952. **श्री सरजू पांडे** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रिवाडी रेलवे स्टेशन पर 4 जुलाई, 1972 को एक सफाई कर्मचारी ने रेलवे इंजन के सामने कूद कर आत्महत्या कर ली थी,

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण थे, और

(ग) क्या उसकी जेब से कुछ कागजात बरामद हुए है जिनमें लिखा था कि उसने सैनेटरी इंसपैक्टर के कथित अत्याचारो से तग आकर आत्महत्या की है?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) (क) जी हा।

(ख) पुलिस की जाच मे पता चला है कि यह आत्महत्या का मामला था।

(ग) स्वीपर की जेब से तीन कागज मिले थे लेकिन पुलिस की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार रिकार्ड मे ऐसा कोई साक्ष्य नही था जिसमे यह पता चलता हो कि उसने यह आत्महत्या सफाई निरीक्षक के अत्याचार मे तग आकर की थी।

Goods Proposed to be Exported to Iraq against the Import of Crude Oil

3954 SHRI RAM PRAKASH. Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government proposes to import crude oil from Iraq against the Indian goods exported to that country; and

(b) if so, the names of goods proposed to be exported to Iraq against crude oil?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Under the current Indo-Iraq Trade Arrangement which is valid for the period 1st September 1971 to 31st March 1973, there is a provision for the import of Crude Oil worth £5 million (Rs 90 million) from Iraq. This is part of an overall package of £11 5 million (Rs 207 million) worth of dates, crude oil and sulphur to be imported from Iraq against tea and other goods and services worth an equal amount to be exported to Iraq from India during this period

Setting up of Nylon Yarn Manufacturing Project in Haryana

3955 SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Nylon Yarn manufacturing project is proposed to be set up in Haryana; and

(b) if so the estimated cost of the project and the estimated production per year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) and (b) A letter of intent was issued to the Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation on the 29th December 1971 for setting up a new industrial undertaking in the State of Haryana for manufacture of 2100 tonnes per annum of Nylon Filamant Yarn The capital cost for a project of this size is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 7 crores Capital goods for the project would be of the value of about Rs. 6.25 crores, of which imported capital goods might represent approximately 60 per cent of the value. These are only preliminary figures and details will be available when the party makes an application for capital goods

Crude Oil from Algeria

3956. SHRI ARVIND NETAM:
SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Algeria is likely to supply crude oil to India in the near future;

(b) whether any agreement has recently been signed in this connection; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Production capacity of different type of Chemical Fertilizer Factories during 1971-72

3957. SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the total production capacity of different types of chemical fertilizer factories in the country during the year 1971-72?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): The total installed capacity for production of fertilizers in 1971-72 was as follows:

	(lakh tonnes)
(i) Nitrogenous fertilizers	14.64
(ii) Phosphatic fertilizers.	5.00

Extension of Railway services to Sunderbans.

3958. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal Supply Minister urged upon the Railway Minister to extend Railway services to Sunderbans; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes.

(b) A preliminary traffic appreciation for the suggested rail links is being one by the Eastern Railway Administration. Further consideration to the suggestions will be given after the report on the appreciation is received and examined.

Treatment of Canteen Staff at par with Casual Khalasis is Northern Railway General Store, Shakurbasti

3959. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the staff employed on regular basis in the Staff Canteen of the Northern Railwiy General Stores, Shakurbasti are getting full benefits of Passes, PTO's, Casual leave and regular salaries whereas the Casual Khalasis in Northern Railway are not entitled to these benefits;

(b) whether the Canteen staff are not taken at par with Casual Khalasis as substitute Khalasis while their claim stands stronger than that of Casual Khalasis; and

(c) if so, the reasons for this anomaly?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) to (c). The conditions of service of the Canteen Staff and Casual Khalasis are not comparable. While the former are employees of the Managing Committee and get a restricted scale of passes and PTO's and Casual Leave and scales of pay as fixed by the Managing Committee, the latter, after completion of six months continuous Railway service, are treated as regular Railway employees for all purposes.

Result of Test for Post of Junior Translators in Headquarters, Northern Railway

3960. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether tests were held for the posts of Junior Translators in the grade of Rs. 130-300 (AS) in the Northern Railway Headquarters (Baroda House) a year back; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not announcing the result of the same even after one year?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b) The tests were conducted on four occasions from November 1971 to July 1972. The results have since been announced. There is some delay in operating on the panel because some posts expected to be sanctioned earlier will now be operated only in the next financial year due to paucity of funds this year.

Leave Reserve Staff for various categories in Signal and Telecommunication Department Vijayawada Division (South Central Railway)

3961. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total strength of staff in the categories of E.S.Ms., M.S.Ms., T.C.Ms., Signal Inspectors and Telecommunication Inspectors in the Vijayawada Division of South Central Railway;

(b) the strehgth of Leave Reserve Staff required under the rules for the aforesaid staff of Vijayawada Division;

(c) whether the strength of the Leave Reserve Staff is less than that required under the rules and the other staff are handicapped in getting leave; and

(d) if so, when the administration proposes to make good the shortage of the Leave Reserve Staff?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) 194.

(b) 24.

(c) One post of Leave Reserve each in the category of ESMs/MSMs and TCMs Wireless Maintainers is less.

(d) Action is being taken by the Railway Administration to create additional post of Leave Reserve in each of these categories to make good the shortfall.

Flyovers from Sealdah Station to Mahatma Gandhi Road and Kasba to Ballygunge in Calcutta

3962 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to construct one flyover from Sealdah Station to Mahatma Gandhi Road and another from Kasba to Ballygunge in Calcutta;

(b) if so, the outlines of this proposal; and

(c) when the construction of the flyovers is likely to begin?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) There is no scheme to construct a flyover from Sealdah Station to Mahatma Gandhi Road but a scheme for construction of a flyover from Kasba to Ballygunge has been sanctioned.

(b) this is in replacement of existing level crossing at Sealdah end of Ballygunge Station.

(c) Early 1973.

Export of Indian Locomotives

3963. SHRI S. M BANERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Locomotives produced in India have been exported to some foreign countries;

(b) if so, the names of those countries

(c) whether some other countries have also expressed a desire to import the Locomotives from India, and

(d) if so the names of these countries

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T A PAI) (a) No

(b) Does not arise

(c) and (d) There have been some enquiries regarding the possibilities of supply of locomotives from India to Sudan Jordan South Korea Peru, Philippines Syria New Zealand, Turkey Nigeria Sri Lanka Thailand and Guinea While in a few cases quotations were submitted in most others due to pressing domestic needs and limited manufacturing capacity in the Railway Production Units these export enquiries have not been considered

Reduction in the cost of drugs manufactured in I.D.P.L., Rishikesh and Hindustan Anti-Biotics Limited, Pimpri.

3964 SHRI S M BANERJEE Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether cost of drugs manufactured in I D P L, Rishikesh and Hindustan Anti-Biotics Limited, Pimpri has been reduced further,

(b) if so, to what extent, and

(c) whether efforts are being made to increase production with a view to reduce the cost of production further?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House

Supply of power to Hindustan Aluminium Corporation

3965 SHRI S M BANERJEE Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether Uttar Pradesh Government have asked the opinion of the Centre on the question of termination of the agreement with the Birlas regarding the supply of power to the Hindustan Aluminium Corporation and

(b) if so the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREEL) (a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise

Compensation for lands requisitioned for construction of Kelekhye Embankment in West Bengal.

3966 SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether compensation has yet to be paid to a large number of people whose houses and lands have been requisitioned for the construction of Kelekhye Embankment in West Bengal,

(b) if so, the amount of compensation paid to the persons and the number of persons yet receive compensation,

(c) whether the affected people made any representations to Government early and adequate compensation to them, and

(d) if so, the nature of the representations and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREL) (a) to (d) The West Bengal Govern-

ment have reported that compensation amounting to Rs. 32.46 lakhs has already been paid to the persons affected by the Kaliaghye scheme Approximately, 8495 persons are yet to receive compensation.

No representations have been received by the State Government from the affected people

Compensation paid to families affected by the implementation of Dubda Basin Drainage Scheme

3967 SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the people whose houses and lands have been requisitioned for the excavation of canal in Ramnagar area of Contai Sub-Division of West Bengal, in connection with implementation of Dubda Basin Scheme, have not received compensation;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay,

(c) whether Government propose to take any action to arrange for early payment of compensations to the families affected by the canal scheme; and

(d) if so, the main features of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) to (d): The Government of West Bengal have reported that they have sanctioned Rs. 73,516/- for advance payment to the people whose houses and lands have been requisitioned for the Dubda Basin Drainage Scheme. Payment will be made on the execution of indemnity bond by persons concerned. Land acquisition proposals are being processed and compensation will be paid expeditiously on completion of the formalities under the Land Acquisition Act.

Drainage problems in West Bengal

3968. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Contai sub-Division of West Bengal is facing many drainage problems;

(b) whether various representations have been made to Government for tackling the drainage problems of the sub-Division; and

(c) if so, the nature of the representations received and the steps taken by Government to solve the drainage problems of the sub-Division?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREEL): The Contai sub-Division is affected by drainage congestion during rainy season

(b) and (c): The West Bengal Government have reported that large number of representations from the local people have been received from time to time suggesting schemes to be taken up in different areas to deal with the drainage problem. The State Government have already implemented the Contai basin drainage scheme Part I costing Rs. 37 lakhs. Dubda drainage scheme costing Rs. 268 lakhs is presently under execution. The Contai basin drainage scheme Part II costing Rs. 47.83 lakhs and re-modelling of the Baliaghai drain for improvement of drainage in Barachowka basin costing Rs 32 lakhs have been approved by the Planning Commission for implementation but work could not be taken up as these could not be accommodated with the provisions made in the State Plan.

Conversion of Railway Beds of Uneconomic Lines into Roads

3969. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway Ministry has suggested to States that the Railway

beds of uneconomic lines may be converted into roads; and

(b) if so, their reaction?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Factors for Coordination between Rail and Road Transport Systems

3970 SHRI P M. MEHTA:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is great scope for co-ordination between the rail and the road transport systems in the country; and

(b) if so, the factors which are favourable for such co-ordination?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes.

(b) There is enough scope and need for development of all modes of transportation, viz rail, road, sea, inland water transport and pipe-lines, to meet the growing transportation requirements of the economy. However, it will be necessary to ensure that the transport system is viewed as a whole with different modes being inter-dependent and supporting and supplementing each other, as far as possible. Various problems of transport coordination, particularly road and rail are engaging the close and continuous attention of the Ministries of Railways, Transport and Shipping and Planning Commission. It will be the policy of the Government to develop various modes of transport as complementary services in such proportions and combinations as will meet the total needs of the community at minimum cost to the economy.

Twenty-one Trains were detained in Vijayawada Division

3971. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether twenty one trains were detained on 12th November 1972 at various places in the Vijayawada Division of the South Central Railway;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Madras bound Grand Trunk Express suffered a detention of more than four hours between Stuartpuram and Chirala?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes.

(b) Due to agitation in connection with Mulki Rules.

(c) Yes.

Strike Ballot on Bonus Issue

3972. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the General Council of All India Railwaymen's Federation has decided to take strike ballot to press the demand of Minimum bonus of 8.33 per cent;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) what steps are being taken to persuade the employees not to go in for such action?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) No such decision has been brought to the notice of Government by the All India Railwaymen's Federation.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Railway Link between Chandigarh and Ludhiana

2973. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to connect Chandigarh with Ludhiana by Rail;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been conducted for this purpose; and

(c) the likely date by which the construction of the line would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) to (c): Preliminary Engineering-cum-Final Location Survey for Jagadhri-Chandiga h-Ludhiana Rail Link, is at present in progress and is expected to be completed by the end of 1972 These surveys are being carried out at the cost of the Governments of Punjab, Haryana and Union Territory of Chandigarh. Further consideration to this project will be given after the results of this survey become known and State Government's reaction obtained. It is, therefore, too early to say if and when the construction of this rail link or any portion thereof, will be taken up.

Specific qualifications/Rules for recruitment/promotion to the Teachers Headmaster in Schools run by F.C.I.

3974. PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any specific qualifications for recruitment to the posts of Teachers and Headmasters in the Schools run by the Fertilizer Corporation of India and any specific rules for the promotion of those serving in these schools to the posts of Headmasters and Principals;

(b) if so, whether these qualifications and rules are similar to those obtaining in the States in which they are located or to those obtaining in the Central Schools; and

(c) the names and number of the Schools run by the Fertilizer Corporation of India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Trains cancelled during October, 1972 due to various Disturbances

3975 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of the trains cancelled in the country due to various disturbances during the month of October, 1972,

(b) whether any steps are being taken to deal with such situations so as to avoid inconvenience to passengers caused by such cancellations; and

(c) the estimate of the loss caused to the Railway property by these disturbances?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A PAI): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House (Placed in Library. See No. LT-3993/72).

(b) Close liaison is maintained by the concerned Railway Administrations with the State Civil and Police authorities. Wherever feasible, train services are provided by the alternative routes to maintain the flow of traffic as far as possible.

(c) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Off-shore oil exploration in Bay of Bengal

3976 SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether O l India has a proposal to undertake off-shore crude exploration in the Bay of Bengal and

(b) if so the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Electrification of Villages in West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh

3977 SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state how many tube wells have been energised in West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh and how many villages electrified in these States so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREEL) The number of villages electrified and pumpsets/tubewells energised in West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh as on 30-9-1972 are given below —

	Villages electrified No	Pumpsets Tubewells energised No
West Bengal	4234	1613
Andhra Pradesh	9421	2,21,308

आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिए नये पेट्रोलियम और रसायन कारखाने लगाना और विद्यमान कारखानों का विस्तार करना

3978. **श्री बख्शाह प्रधान :** क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) देश में नए पेट्रोलियम और रसायन कारखाने लगाने और विद्यमान कारखानों में विस्तार के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन प्रस्तावों की मोटी रूपरेखा क्या है , और

(ख) रासायनिक उर्वरकों के मामले में देश कब तक आत्मनिर्भर हो जायेगा ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) अनुमानत सूचना सरकारी क्षेत्र की परियोजना के बारे में मांगी गई है, जो इस प्रकार है —

(1) (क) **पेट्रोलियम उद्योग :**

(i) तेल अन्वेषण—1973–74 तक 4 मिलियन मीटरी टन कच्चे तेल के अतिरिक्त प्राप्य भंडार स्थापित करने तथा लगभग 8 मिलियन मीटरी टन से तेल की वार्षिक उत्पादन क्षमता विकसित करने की दृष्टि से तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने परिचालना की एक पंच वर्षीय योजना (1973–74 से 1977–78) बनाई है ।

(ii) शोधन पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की बढ़ती हुई मांग को पूरा करने के लिए और बातों के साथ साथ हल्दिया मथुरा तथा बोंगईगांव में तीन नई शोधनशालायें स्थापित करके तथा कोचीन बरौनी एवं कोयाली स्थित वर्तमान शोधनशालाओं की क्षमतायें बढ़ाकर शोधनक्षमता में उत्तरोत्तर वृद्धि करने की योजना बनाई गई है ।

(2) **उर्वरक :**

14 उर्वरक परियोजनायें (जिनमें वर्तमान तीन का विस्तार शामिल है) इस समय कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं । चार और परियोजनाओं के शीघ्र ही कार्यान्वित किए जाने की आशा है । उर्वरक की अतिरिक्त क्षमता का सृजन करने से संबंधित कई अन्य प्रस्तावों पर भी विचार किया जा रहा है ।

(3) औषध उद्योग एवं अन्य केमिकल उद्योग :

(i) इंडियन ड्रग्ज एंड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लि०, जो एक सरकारी उपक्रम है, अपने उत्पादों में विस्तार/विविधता द्वारा देश की औषध मार्किट के अपने भाग को 1971-72 में 5% की तुलना में 1978-79 में 12.5% तक बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न कर रहा है।

(ii) हिन्दुस्तान आर्गेनिक केमिकल्स ने चौथी तथा पांचवी योजनाओं के दौरान 3460 लाख रुपए की अनुमानित लागत से परियोजना के चरण 2 के रूप में एक विस्तार योजना बनाई है।

(iii) हिन्दुस्तान इंसैक्टीसाइड्स लि० एण्डोसल्फान (प्रतिवर्ष 1660 मीट्री टन), मालाथिओन (प्रतिवर्ष 600 मीट्री टन) और बी एच सी ग्रेनुलेशन (प्रतिवर्ष 6000 मीट्री टन) के निर्माण के लिए क्षमतायें स्थापित करने का प्रयत्न कर रहा है।

(iv) हिन्दुस्तान एंटीबायोटिक्स लि० इस समय विटामिन बी (प्रतिवर्ष 125 मीट्री टन) नियुमाइसिन सल्फेट (प्रतिवर्ष 2000 किलोग्राम) और सैमि सिन्थैटिक्स पैनिसिलिन) प्रतिवर्ष 5000 किलोग्राम) के निर्माण के लिए तीन यूनिट स्थापित करने का प्रयत्न कर रहा है। इसके अतिरिक्त, स्ट्रेपटोमासिन सल्फेट एराईथ्रोमाइसिन आदि के निर्माण के लिए विस्तार वयपवर्तन से संबंधित चार प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है।

(4) पेट्रो-रसायन उद्योग :

भारतीय पेट्रो-रसायन निगम गुजरात में निम्नलिखित परियोजनायें स्थापित कर रहा है ; :—

(i) निम्नलिखित का उत्पादन करने के लिए एक एरोमैटिक परियोजना डी एम टी —प्रतिवर्ष 24000 मीट्री टन आर्थोजाइलिन प्रतिवर्ष 21000 मीट्री टन मिश्रित जाइलिन प्रतिवर्ष 2500 मीट्री टन आशा है कि इस परियोजना में मार्च 1973 तक वाणिज्यिक उत्पादन शुरु हो जायेगा।

(ii) क्रैकिंग नेपन्था 1,30,000 मीट्री टन इथाइलीन तथा अन्य संबद्ध स्ट्रीम के उत्पादन के लिए रूपांकित एक ओलिफिन्ज आदि प्लांट आशा है कि यह संयंत्र 1974 के अंत तक चालू हो जायेगा।

इसके अतिरिक्त निम्नलिखित सामग्री का उत्पादन करने के लिए 9 अन्य पेट्रो-रसायन परियोजनाओं की स्थापना की जा रही है

1 पोलिप्रोपाइलिन 2 एक्राईलिक फाईबरे 3 ईथाइलीन गलाईकोल 3 डेटरजेंट एलकाइलेट 5 लो डेंसिटी पोलिएथिलीन 5 एक्राइलोनिटराइल 7 सिंथेटिक पोलिब्टाइन, सिन्थैटिक रबर, 8 पोलिएस्टर फिलामेंट यार्न, 9 पोलिएस्टर स्टेपल फाइबर, डी, एमटी से जुड़ा हुआ।

(ख) वर्तमान संकेतों के अनुसार आशा है कि पांचवी योजना के अन्त तक देश उर्वरक के उत्पादन में लगभग आत्मनिर्भर हो जायेगा।

Earlier proposal to lay New Railway Lines in Kerala

3979 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the earlier proposal to lay new Railway Lines in the State of Kerala has been given up;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) to (c). Railway development is not envisaged on any state-wise or region-wise concepts, but on overall development considerations in the national interests The proposals for new lines suggested by the State Government have been given due consideration and necessary action has been taken wherever justified.

The following new lines/conversions falling wholly or partly in the State of Kerala have been taken up for construction recently and are in progress:—

(i) Tirunelveli-Trivandrum *via* Nagercoil—new rail link with a branch line to Kanya-Kumari (BG 167 Kms—cost Rs. 14.53 crores).

(ii) Conversion of Ernakulam-Quilon-Trivandrum MG Section to BG (220 kms.—cost Rs. 13.60 crores).

Irrigation projects under construction in Kerala

3980. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of centrally sponsored irrigation projects under construction in Kerala;

(b) how many of them are behind schedule;

(c) whether any of these projects are in need of foreign collaboration; and

(d) if so, the names and locations of the projects which need collaboration?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) to (d). Irrigation is a State subject. There is no centrally sponsored scheme of irrigation and the irrigation projects are planned, investigated and constructed by the State Governments as a part of their developmental Plans.

The Government of Kerala have seven major irrigation projects under construction. These projects have been lingering on for a number of years, as the State Government have not been able to provide adequate funds for these projects.

No proposal for any foreign collaboration for the construction of these projects has been received from the Government of Kerala.

Irrigation of Cultivable Land in Kerala

3981. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total extent of cultivable land in Kerala and the percentage of such land brought under irrigation;

(b) whether it is proposed to bring the remaining land under irrigation in Fourth Plan; and

(c) if so, the main features of the proposals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) to (c). The cropped area in Kerala is about 2.85 million ha. and according to preliminary assessments, it is expected that about 67 per cent of this area may be ultimately irrigated on the completion of all possible irrigation works in the next four to five Plan periods.

The irrigation potential in 1968-69 was about 20 per cent of the cropped area, which is expected to rise to about 25 per cent by the end of the Fourth Plan, and to about 31 per cent

on the completion and full development of seven major irrigation projects which are now under construction.

Hijacking of Steel Wagons in connivance with Railway Staff

3982. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Members of the Railway Staff were reported to have connived with steel wagons 'hijackers' who used to hijack steel wagon to Nagpur; and

(b) if so, the results of the enquiry if any and the action taken against culprit including Railway officials?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Decentralisation of Petro-Chemical Complex in Gujarat

3983. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some experts have suggested decentralisation of the petro-chemical complex in Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The Government of India is not aware of any experts having suggested decentralisation of the petro-chemical complex in Gujarat. However, the Polyester Filament Yarn Project will be implemented in the Cooperative sector.

(b) Question does not arise.

Press Statement by Technical Adviser on Water Resources to U.N.

3984. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of a press statement made by the Technical Adviser on Water Resources to U.N. that Ganga-Cauvery link-up would cost Rs. 10,000 crores and not Rs. 2,250 crores as has been stated by the Minister for Irrigation and Power; and

(b) if so, the reasons for such a wide difference?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). The U.N. Mission which reviewed the proposals drawn by the Central Water & Power Commission for the National Water Grid, have assessed the cost of the Ganga-Cauvery Link, one of the components of such a Grid, as Rs. 2,900 crores. No statement by any Technical Adviser to U.N. indicating any different figure has been brought to the notice of the Government of India.

Allegations levelled against the Management of FCI Branches functioning in Andhra Pradesh

3985. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a memorandum signed by eight Members of Parliament from Andhra Pradesh alleging mismanagement in the Branches of the Fertilizer Corporation of India functioning in Andhra Pradesh has recently been submitted to him;

(b) if so, the important allegations levelled in the memorandum; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The memorandum relates mainly to delay in the execution of the Ramagundam project, non-employment in adequate number of local people and problems on the labour front. The memorandum is under examination in consultation with the Fertilizer Corporation of India.

Rural Electrification Schemes in Andhra Pradesh

3986. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of rural electrification schemes sanctioned in Andhra Pradesh so far by Rural Electrification Corporation;

(b) their respective costs and number of pump sets to be energised thereunder; and

(c) the progress so far made under each of the sanctioned schemes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) to (c). The Rural Electrification Corporation since its inception in July, 1969, have so far sanctioned 22 rural electrification schemes, including one for pilot cooperative project, for Andhra Pradesh.

Details of the cost and the number of villages/pumpsets covered under each scheme are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-3994/72].

Reports received indicate that work on the sanctioned schemes is in progress. Details of the progress achieved in respect of schemes sanctioned in 1970-71 are indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-3994/72].

Withholding of remittances of Foreign Oil Companies by Government

3987. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the remittances by Foreign Oil Companies, other than profits, have been withheld by Government pending a very detailed examination of the need, justification and the extent to which such remittances can be permitted; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). It has been decided that prior scrutiny of remittances falling under the heads engineering and technical services, royalties, licence fees and 'home office' expenses will be done to ensure that services are not obtained from abroad in cases where indigenous know-how is available. The question of evolving a procedure by which the reasonableness or otherwise of claims for repatriation of funds for individual services etc., under the said heads is under discussions with the oil companies.

Maintenance of Shoranur-Mangalore Broad Gauge Line

3988. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Administration has received a number of complaints that the Shoranur-Mangalore broad-gauge line has been neglected; and

(b) what are the steps being taken to meet this criticism?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) No complaints about the maintenance of Shoranur-Mangalore broad gauge line have been received. Some complaints of general nature regarding inadequacy of latrines and waiting halls and for improvement to the approach road on way side stations have, however, been received.

(b) Action is already being taken to remove the above difficulties.

Absorption of retrenched employees of Signal and Tele-Communication Department (South Eastern Railway)

3989. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees retrenched from the Signal and Telecommunication Department of South Eastern Railway since January, 1972;

(b) how many of them have worked for more than three years in the said Department; and

(c) when all of the retrenched staff are expected to be re-absorbed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) 390 unskilled workers from the Construction wing of the Signal Department have been retrenched on completion of works.

(b) 100.

(c) 47 have already been employed in other construction works. Efforts are being made to find employment for the rest.

गंडक परियोजना सम्बन्धी रिपोर्ट

3990. श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बिहार सरकार से गण्डक परियोजना की प्रगति की रिपोर्ट मांगी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितना काम पूरा हुआ है और अब तक कितना व्यय हो चुका है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील) : (क) गंडक परियोजना के निर्माण में हुई प्रगति की रिपोर्ट बिहार सरकार से समय-समय पर प्राप्त होती रहती है ।

(ख) गंडक बराज पूर्ण हो चुका है । तिरहट मुख्य नहर पर कार्य 30 मील तक पूर्ण हो चुका है । दोन, सुगौली, वैशाली और जैतपुर शाखा नहरें भी पूर्ण हो गई है । अन्य कार्यों पर कार्य चल रहा है ।

सितम्बर, 1972 तक बिहार ने 105.50 करोड़ रुपए व्यय किए हैं ।

विद्युत् परियोजनाओं के बारे में विद्युत् मितव्ययिता समिति का प्रतिवेदन

3991. श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विद्युत मितव्ययिता समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में इस बात का उल्लेख किया था कि विद्युत परियोजनाओं में विशेष बाधा अपर्याप्त पूंजी निवेश की अपेक्षा कार्य संबंधी जानकारी का अभाव है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन परियोजनाओं की कुशलता से कार्यान्विति को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार ने इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील) : (क) विद्युत मितव्ययिता समिति ने यह नहीं कहा कि विद्युत परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के लिए उचित जानकारी की कमी है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

रेल-कर्मचारियों के लिए उचित दर की दुकानें खोलना

3992. **श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :**
श्री था० किरतिमन :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मूल्यों में वृद्धि को देखते हुए, रेल कर्मचारियों को सस्ते दामों पर आवश्यक वस्तुएं उपलब्ध कराने के लिए प्रत्येक रेलवे कालोनी में 'उचित दर की दुकानें' खोलने का सरकार का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये दुकानें कब तक खुल जायेंगी ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्यों ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) उचित मूल्य की दुकानें खोलने का उत्तरदायित्व राज्य सरकार का है । फिर भी, रेलों में जहां 300 अथवा इससे अधिक रेल कर्मचारी काम करते हैं, उनमें से अधिकांश स्थानों पर रेल कर्मचारी उपभोक्ता सहकारी समितियों अथवा राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्राधिकृत व्यावसायिकों द्वारा उचित मूल्य की दुकानें चलायी जा रही हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Assistance to Kerala for building sea walls against sea erosion

3993. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has granted funds recently to Kerala for building sea walls to fight sea erosion;

(b) if so, the amount thereof; and

(c) what was the demand put forward by Kerala in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) to (c). The Government of Kerala had proposed a programme of anti-sea erosion measures with an outlay of Rs. 8 crores during the two years 1972-73 and 1973-74. Against this, the provision available in the State Plan is Rs. 2.8 crores. Taking into account the need for speedy implementation of anti-sea erosion measures in the State, the Government of India have agreed to provide special financial assistance during the last two years of the Fourth Plan, to carry out a programme of works with an expenditure of Rs. 4 crores a year with the proviso that the assistance would be released to meet the expenditure incurred over and above Rs. 130 lakhs during 1972-73 and Rs. 150 lakhs during 1973-74 to be provided in the State Plan. Since the expenditure so far during 1972-73 has not exceeded Rs. 130 lakhs, no amount has yet been released during the current year.

Building a scrap yard for the Railways at Ranchi by H.E.C.

3994. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the H.E.C. had offered to build and operate at their own cost a Scrap Yard for the Railways at Ranchi;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) H.E.C. had proposed setting up of a scrap yard at Ranchi for obtaining Railway scrap to meet the requirements of furnaces of H.E.C. It was not specifically stated whether the scrap yard would be set up and operated by H.E.C. at their own cost.

(b) It was proposed by H.E.C. that instead of each Railway having its own scrap yard, a central scrap yard may be set up at Ranchi to assist the

H.E.C. in meeting their requirements of scrap for their furnaces.

(c) The proposal was not found acceptable because

(i) there are many priority users of scrap of which H.E.C. is only one

(ii) since scrap is classified only in railway scrap yard, it would involve double handling

Besides a procedure exists whereby Railways meet requirements of scrap of public sector projects to the extent available.

Dieselisation of Olavakot-Mangalore Rail route

3995. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to dieselise the trains running between Olavakot and Mangalore; and

(b) if so, the gist thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b): It is proposed to introduce a biweekly Janata Express between New Delhi and Cochin/Mangalore from 26th January 1973, which will be hauled by diesel engines between New Delhi and Mangalore.

Introduction of Diesel Cars between Shoranur and Cannanore

3996 SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways propose to introduce Diesel Cars between Shoranur and Cannanore; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise

Measures to make advance booking and reservation of berths easier

3997. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have taken some measures to make the advance booking and reservation of berths more easy;

(b) if so, the gist thereof; and

(c) whether the results of these experimental measures have been satisfactory?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T A PAI): (a) and (b) Measures are taken from time to time to improve the system of advance booking and reservation of rail accommodation on trains A Committee consisting of Members of Parliament has been appointed to recommend measures to improve the same. As suggested by the Committee and as an experimental measure, the time limit for advance reservation has been uniformly extended to 30 days and unlimited waiting list of passengers in A. C. III, II and III class introduced for a period of one month with effect from 15th November, 1972. The working hours of reservation offices at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras have also been extended upto 21.00 hours as an experimental measure for one month

(c) A study will be made after the experiment is over.

Independent unit under Financial Commissioner (Railways)

3998. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in accordance with the suggestion of P.A.C. (94th Report), an independent unit has been instituted under the Financial Commissioner (Railways) with a charter of duties

similar to that of Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance, and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T A PAI). (a) and (b) The recommendation is under active consideration and a decision is expected to be taken shortly A scheme which would be both economical and ensure implementation of the spirit of the recommendation has to be evolved

Setting up of Fertilizer Unit in replacement of major part of Nangal Fertilizer Factory

3999 SHRI ARJUN SETHI Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Rs 80 crore fertilizer unit soon in replacement of the major part of the Nangal Fertilizer Factory to end the long dispute over power between the Centre and Punjab, and

(b) if so the broad outlines of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) and (b) A programme for the expansion of the Nangal plant based on fuel oil heavy fractions in lieu of electricity as the feed stock is under consideration The project when implemented will have a capacity to produce 900 tonnes of ammonia per day, out of this, 300 tonnes of ammonia would be diverted to the existing plant The balance would be utilised for production of 1000 tonnes of urea per day The project which is estimated to cost about Rs 76 crores has been posed to the World Bank for assistance

Steps to improve traffic on uneconomic Railway Line on the border of Maharashtra-Madhya Pradesh

4000 SHRI S C SAMANTA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether Railway line on the border of Maharashtra-Madhya Pradesh has proved uneconomical and 99 per cent of the traffic capacity is not used and is lying idle,

(b) if so whether any survey was made before spending approximately Rs 60 crore on the line and

(c) what action has been taken against the officers involved?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T A PAI) (a) to (c) It will be possible to collect the information and furnish a reply only if the particulars of the specific line which the Hon'ble Member has in mind are given

Merger of Scales of Clerks Class I and II in Railways Accounts Offices

4001 SHRI BHOLA MANJHI
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether Clerks grade II in scale Rs 110—180(AS) after passing Appendix IIA Examination/Suitability Test perform the same nature of duties as performed by Class II Clerks, and

(b) if so, whether the scales of pay of Class I and II Clerks are proposed to be merged into a single scale, if so, from what date and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T A PAI) (a) Yes Though the nature of work of Clerks grade II and Clerks grade I is generally the same, Clerks grade I are engaged on more important clerical work while Clerks grade II are given less important and routine work.

(b) The question of revision of scales of pay etc of all Central Government employees including Clerks grade I and Grade II in Railway Accounts Offices is under consideration of the Third Pay Commission and

their recommendations have to be awaited.

Convention of Railwaymen in Railway Club premises, Dhanbad

4002. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI:
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Divisional Railway Employees Co-ordination Committee by a letter sought permission from Divisional Superintendent, Eastern Railway, Dhanbad for holding convention of Railwaymen on the issue of eliminating of corruption in the Railway on the 2nd April, 1972 in Railway Club premises, Dhanbad;

(b) if so, the reasons for not granting the permission and the gist of the reply given by the Divisional Superintendent, Dhanbad in refusing permission;

(c) whether Divisional Assistant Electrical Engineers, Dhanbad even though requested by a letter by the said Committee to provide temoprary Electric connection for this Convention on 2nd April, 1972 on payment of necessary charges, refused to do so; and

(d) the reasons for such refusal and the policy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) to (d). Permission to hold a convention on 2nd April 1972 was not sought by the Divisional Railway Employees' Co-ordination Committee from the Divisional Superintendent, Dhanbad.

No Union or Association of Railway employees whether recognised or not, has a right to hold meetings in Railway premises. However, recognised unions are generally permitted, on application, to hold meetings in Railway premises.

Running of Cinema by contractor in Railway Club and Institute, Dhanbad

4003. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI:
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether President, Coal Commercial Recreation Club and Coal Area Superintendent, Eastern Railway, Dhanbad by a letter dated the 3rd February, 1972 sought permission from Hony. General Secretary, Railway Club, Dhanbad for social functions on 10th and 11th April, 1972;

(b) if so, the reasons for not giving them permission unlike the previous years;

(c) what are the Rules and the latest orders from the Railwary Board regarding the running of Cinema by the Contractors in Railway Club and Institute and whether these Rules and the orders are being observed in Railway Club and Institute at Dhanbad; and

(d) if not, the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes.

(b) Permission could not be given as it was not considered possible by the Club Committee to permit use of hall by sister organisations affecting Club's own curriculum especially during the Railway Week.

(c) The extent orders are that Cinemas in Institutes are run through Contractors by calling Tenders sub-

ject to the condition that this does not interfere with the functioning of the normal Institute activities These rules are being observed in Railway Club and Institute, Dhanbad

(d) Does not arise

Reasons for Shortfall of Production of Fertilizers during 1972-73

4004 SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the reasons for shortfall in the production of fertilizers during 1972-73?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) Fertilizer production during 1972-73 is now estimated at about 11 lakh tonnes of nitrogen as compared to an earlier estimate of 14 lakh tonnes of nitrogen The anticipated shortfall of about 3 lakh tonnes of nitrogen is mainly attributable to

(a) Power cuts and voltage fluctuations

(b) troubles on the labour front resulting in strikes in some plants,

(c) low capacity utilisation in some of the old and ageing plants because of mechanical failures and other technological problems,

(d) shortage of raw materials and other local problems and

(e) delays in the commissioning of some new projects

High Oil Drilling Cost near Jammu

4005 SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY
SHRI N K P SALVE

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether oil drilling cost near Jammu has gone very high and beyond expectations,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) the cost per metre of drilling of the wells there and the average cost per metre of drilling oil wells in other places?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) It is true that the drilling cost of the well near Jammu (Surinsar Well No 1) is much higher than the original estimate

(b) The main reasons for the high cost of drilling are —

(i) Slow progress of drilling on account of the large angle of dip of the formations because of which special care has to be taken to avoid deviation of the well beyond the permissible limits

(ii) The unexpectedly high temperature of the return drilling mud from the initial stages of the drilling which led to quick wearing out of the fluid end parts of the mud pumps,

(iii) Frequent influxes of water under very high pressure to counter which the specific gravity of the mud had to be increased to very high values this resulted in very slow drilling,

(iv) Milling operations of the bit which had got unscrewed while drilling at a depth of 804 metres

(v) Stuck-ups at various depths and the time taken to liquidate the stuck-ups, and

(vi) Fishing and repair of 13-3/8 damaged casing which is still in progress

(c) Drilling in Surinsar well is still in progress as such the cost per metre of drilling of this well cannot be worked out at this stage for the

entire well. The average cost of drilling oil wells in other places like Galeki-5, Amguri-1, Baghmara, Mohand and Raxaul has been of the order of Rs. 3717 per metre. In any case a useful comparision of drilling cost cannot be made between operations with widely dissimilar situations, operation conditions etc.

Andhra Pradesh request for setting up thermal generation units in Coal Mining Areas

4006. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh have requested the Central Government to set up Thermal Generation Unit or units in the coal mining areas of the State in the Central Sector so that the growing scarcity of power in the Southern region could be substantially relieved; and

(b) if so, the steps contemplated to utilise this vast potential?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) In the meeting of the Chief Ministers of the Southern Region held at Bangalore on the 31st October 1972, it was suggested that a large pit-head thermal power station be set up in the Singareni coal fields from which power could be supplied to States in the Region.

(b) The Andhra Pradesh Government has been requested to prepare a feasibility report for a station of ultimate installed generating capacity of 2 million KW at a suitable location. As the station will have to cater to the needs of more than one State, it has been proposed that it could be taken up in the central sector. The feasibility report is under preparation by the State.

A Site Selection Committee is proposed to be constituted to select suitable sites in the various regions for setting up such stations.

Use of Inferior quality of Fuel for Thermal Power Production in Eastern Region

4007. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the use of inferior quality of fuel for thermal power production in the Eastern Region have led to the present power shortage condition; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to avoid such situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) The performance of some of the stations in the Eastern Region has suffered due to the use of inferior grade of coal resulting in frequent forced outages as well as maintenance shut downs. The power stations are compelled to use inferior grade coals and washery byproduct fuels with high content of ash and abrasive matter. This causes considerable erosion and wear in the boiler equipment and its auxiliaries.

(b) (i) Arrangements are being made for supply of good quality coal for the various thermal stations in the region.

(ii) Power station authorities have been advised to have adequate stock of essential indigenous and imported spare-parts to avoid delay in repair and maintenance work.

(iii) A Team of Experts on thermal station operation has been formed to go round the various thermal power stations periodically, identify the defects and suggest remedial measures. The team has started its work already.

Generation of Power in States

4008 SHRI D K PANDA Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether all the States have accepted the proposal regarding generation of power under Central Sector, and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREEL) (a) and (b) In the Sixth Conference of State Ministers of Irrigation and Power held at Srmagar in June-July 1972, there was a consensus that for the Fifth Plan, the power generation by Central Government should be only for large inter-state power projects or by way of supplementing the power generation by the States Power Stations are already under construction by the Centre in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Manipur West Bengal Government have agreed for construction of a Power Station in the Central Sector at Dalkhola Proposals have also recently been received from some of the States for setting up of large pet-head thermal power stations in the Central Sector

Generation of Power on Regional Basis

4009 SHRI D K PANDA Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to genrate power on regional basis and

(b) if so, the main features there of?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREEL) (a) and (b) The regional basis for planning in the Power Sector has already been accepted in the Fourth Plan Planning and selection of power generation as well as transmission schemes is accordingly being based on the requirements of a region as a whole rather than of individual States

रेलवे के सिगनल और दूर संचार विभाग के कर्मचारियों को ब्रेक-डाउन भत्ते के स्थान पर दैनिक भत्ता दिया जाना

4010. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या रेल मंत्री 29 अगस्त, 1972 के रेलवे मे ब्रेक-डाउन भत्ते के स्थान पर दैनिक भत्ता दिए जाने के बारे मे अताराकित प्रश्न स० 3941 के उत्तर के सबध मे यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) क्या प्रश्न के भाग (ख), (ग) और (घ) के सबध मे इस बीच सूचना एकत्र की जा चुकी है , और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसकी मुख्य बाते क्या है और यदि नही तो इसके क्या कारण है और यह सूचना कब तक एकत्र कर ली जायेगी ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) और (ख) सूचना इकट्ठी कर ली गयी है और आश्वासन की पूर्ति मे 17-11-1972 को ससदीय कार्य विभाग को भेजी जा चुकी है । इसकी एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी है (ग्रथालय में रखी गई । देखिए सख्या एल टी–3995/72)

रेलवे समय सारणी के मई, 1972 के संस्करण में बंगला देश को 'पूर्वी बंगाल' के रूप में दिखाना

4011. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान मई 1972 मे प्रकाशित रेलवे समय सारणी मे "भारतीय रेलवे" के नक्शे की ओर दिलाया गया है, जिसमे बगला देश शब्द के स्थान पर "पूर्वी बगाल" लिखा हुआ है , और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उक्त नक्शे के सबध मे सरकार का क्या कार्रवाई करने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) क्षेत्रीय रेलो की समय सारणियो तथा रेलवे बोर्ड द्वारा मई, 1972 मे प्रकाशित अंग्रेजी के आल इंडिया रेलवे टाइम टेबल के नक्शो मे उस क्षेत्र को "बगला देश" के रूप मे ठीक से दिखाया गया है। लेकिन, वाराणसी के एक प्राइवेट संगठन द्वारा प्रकाशित हिन्दी की अखिल भारतीय रेलवे समय सारणी के नक्शे मे उस क्षेत्र को पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के रूप मे दिखाया गया है।

(ख) वाराणसी के प्राइवेट संगठन का उपयुक्त रूप से कहा गया है कि समय सारणी के आगामी अंक मे नक्शे को शुद्ध कर दिया जाये।

रेलवे बजट में प्रशासन व्यय की प्रतिशतता

4012. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या रेलवे विभाग मे अधिकारियो की भीड है और इस अनावश्यक भीड के कारण रेलवे प्रशासन मे अधिकारियो पर अत्यधिक खर्चा होता है, और

(ख) रेलवे बजट का कितने प्रतिशत प्रशासन पर खर्च होता है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) रेलो मे राजपत्रित सवर्ग मे वृद्धि के मुख्य कारण ये है – लगभग 2000 डाक्टरो का तीसरी श्रेणी से दूसरी श्रेणी मे दर्जा बढाया जाना नये निर्माणकार्य, अधिक माल यातायात होने और दावों की संख्या कम करने के लिए अभियान, डीजलीकरण, पुर्जों और उपस्करो आदि का देश में बनाया जाना। यह सही नही है कि रेलवे विभाग मे अधिकारियो की संख्या आवश्यकता से अधिक है।

(ख) 1972-73 के बजट अनुमानो के अनुसार 'प्रशासन' पर राजस्व का कुल खर्च समस्त खर्चों का केवल 9.4 प्रतिशत आता है। इसमे प्रशासन से सम्बन्धित अधिकारियो के साथ साथ अराजपत्रित कर्मचारियो पर होने वाला खर्च भी शामिल है।

रेलवे की विभिन्न श्रेणियों में यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों की संख्या

4013. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) प्रतिवर्ष तृतीय श्रेणी मे यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियो की संख्या क्या है और ऐसे यात्रियो की संख्या क्या है जो प्रथम श्रेणी तथा इससे ऊपर की श्रेणी मे यात्रा करते हैं, और

(ख) तृतीय श्रेणी के डिब्बो की संख्या क्या है, और प्रथम श्रेणी के डिब्बो और इससे ऊपर की श्रेणी के डिब्बो की संख्या क्या है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) :

(क) 1971-72 पर समाप्त होने वाले तीन वर्षों मे दर्जेवार यात्रियो की संख्या इस प्रकार रही –

(लाख मे)

	1969-70	1970 71	1971-72
वक्तानुकूल दर्जा	0 3	0 3	0.3
वातानुकूल कुर्सीयान	0.3	0.3	0.4
पहला दर्जा	85.6	78 0	83.0
दूसरा दर्जा	10 9	9 8	9.9
तीसरा दर्जा	2,241.4	2,342.7	2,442.1
सभी दर्जों का जोड	2,330.5	2,431.1	2,535.7

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। [ग्रंथालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल टी—3996/72]

Issue of Licence for a Soda Ash Plant at Karwar in M/s. Ballarpur Paper and Straw Boards Limited

4015. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Ballarpur Paper and Straw Boards Limited have been granted a licence for erection of a Soda Ash Plant at Karwar; and

(b) whether they are erecting the plant at Binaga instead of Karwar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Decision on Krishna Basin Rivers by Inter-State River water disputes Tribunal

4016. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the dispute of the rivers in the Krishna basin has been decided by the Inter-State River Water Disputes Tribunal; and

(b) if not, the time by which the decision is expected?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). The adjudication proceedings before the Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal are being conducted like Court proceedings; while it is not possible to indicate when they are likely to be over, it is hoped that, since the proceedings are in an advanced stage, the Tribunal's award may be available in about a year's time.

Railway Lines between Sholapur-Shahabad and Dhond-wadi

4017. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to start work on Railway lines between Sholapur-Shahabad and Dhond-Wadi; and

(b) if so, the gist therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). There is no such proposal on the Sholapur Shahabad section. The following line capacity works are in progress on the Daund-Wadi section:—

(i) Crossing stations between:

(a) Madha—Angar.

(b) Kulali—Gangapur;

(ii) Additional loop at Martur.

Damage to Loharu Lift Irrigation system in Haryana

4018. SHRI M M. JOSEPH:
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a pumping system of the multi-million rupee Loharu Lift Irrigation system in Haryana exploded on the 15th November 1972, causing damage; and

(b) if so, the causes of explosion, the extent of damage and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). It has been reported by the Government of Haryana that there was no explosion of the pumping system of Loharu Lift Scheme on 15th

November, 1972. All the 12 Pumping Stations on the main carrier and distributaries of this scheme were operated during this rainy season from July to October and worked satisfactorily. However, after the closure of the canal, the testing of the Pumping Stations was done to see the maximum settlement of the cisterns that could take place on the sandy tibba. It was found that one of the walls of the cistern of Pump House No. 3 had developed cracks and part of it yielded due to the settlement of the cistern. The Government of Haryana have further reported that this is being replaced.

Location of Factories, workshops, Stores depots and Scrap Depots in Kerala (Southern Railway)

4019. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government are aware that none of the existing factories, workshops, stores depots and scrap depots in Southern Railway are situated in Kerala;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to take steps to set up some railway installations in Kerala to do away the present regional disparities in the allocation of such installations and increase the working efficiency of Railways in that State?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes.

(b) Railway Workshops, Stores Depots and Scrap Depots are not set up based on regional considerations but these are located at suitable points on the Railway systems which are considered to be most advantageous to meet the needs of the Railways.

(c) To meet the needs of increasing traffic, if it is advantageous and increases the working efficiency of the Railway to locate any repair installations, depots etc. in Kerala State, then steps will be taken to set up such installations at the most advantageous location in the State.

Estimated shortage of Power in Northern Region in 1973-74 and 1974-75

4020. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated shortfall in electric power supply in comparison to the projected demand in the Northern region of the country for the year 1973-74 and 1974-75; and

(b) the steps contemplated to be taken to remove this shortage?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) The shortfall in electric power supply in Northern region compared with the projected demand for the years 1973-74 and 1974-75 is estimated at 872 MW and 252 MW respectively.

(b) The following steps are being taken to reduce the shortage:—

(i) Commissioning of Power generating capacity under erection is being expedited.

(ii) Small generating sets lying idle with the Boards are being repaired and pressed into service.

(iii) Private industries are being permitted to instal captive power generating plants.

(iv) Inter-state/Inter-regional transmission links are being strengthened.

(v) State Electricity Boards are installing diesel generating sets.

Setting up of New Fertilizer Units in Southern States

4022. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to set up new Fertilizer Units in Southern States to cater to their needs; and

(b) if so, the gist thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The following fertilizer projects are in different stages of construction in the four Southern States:—

Name of the State	Name of the Company establishing the project(s)	Location	Annual capacity ('000 tonnes)	
			N	P_2O_5
1. Mysore	Mangalore Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.	Mangalore	160	..
2. Tamilnadu	Southern Petro-chemicals Ind. Corp. Ltd.	Tuticorin	258	52
3. Kerala	F.A.C.T.	Cochin ; Phase I	152	..
		Phase II	40	114
4. Andhra Pradesh	Fertilizer Corporation, of India Ltd.,	Ramagundam	228	..

A number of new projects would be required to meet the growing fertilizer demand in the country during the Fifth Plan period; their locations will be determined on techno-economic considerations and other relevant factors.

Progress made on Western Kosi Canal Project

4023. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 370 on the 14th November, 1972, regarding progress made in Western Kosi Canal Project and state:

(a) whether Government of Bihar have sought any loan for executing Indian portion of the Western Kosi Canal during the Fourth Plan;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) the time schedule for the completion of the project; and

(d) whether full provision for meeting the entire cost of the project is being made in the Fifth Plan, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). The Government of Bihar had requested that necessary funds be made available for the completion of the Project on schedule. As according to the agreement reached between India and Nepal the portion of the main canal lying in Nepal is to be built by 1975, the Government of India have agreed to provide special assistance to Bihar Government to meet its cost of construction outside the State Plan ceiling during the Fourth Plan. The Nepalese Benefit portion will be provided as loan to the State Government. The State Plan for 1973-74 includes a provision

of Rs. 1.65 Crores in addition to the special central assistance to undertake preliminary works in Bihar portion. The Working Group of the Planning Commission has also recommended this outlay.

(c) The Government of Bihar propose to complete the project by the end of Fifth Plan provided funds are available.

(d) Full provision of funds in Fifth Plan for this scheme will depend on the availability of resources in the State Plan.

Setting up Thermal Power Project at Darbhanga

4024. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for setting up thermal power projects at Darbhanga; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Extension of Kamala River Embankments

4025. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 367 on the 14th November, 1972 regarding execution o Kamala River Embankments and state:

(a) the reasons for delay in the finalisation of the detailed report of the scheme of extending the Kamala embankments and the time by which it is proposed to be finalised;

(b) whether this scheme is going to be included in the Fifth Plan, if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether apart from overflooding the Indian territory of 64 Sq. Miles, large part of the Nepalese territory is overflooded and the Government of Nepal and India had agreed upon this scheme; and

(d) if so, the causes of delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) to (d). His Majesty's Government of Nepal had agreed with the proposal for extension of the Kamala embankments in Bihar beyond Jainagar upto Mirchia in Nepal territory. This proposal, in addition to providing protection to about 64 Sq. Kms. in the Indian territory, will benefit about 180 Sq Kms in Nepal territory. The State Government of Bihar, who are to finalise the scheme, have not indicated the date by which the report will be ready Detailed reports of the schemes are prepared taking into account the relative priorities and the funds likely to be available for implementation. There is no provision for the scheme of extension of Kamala Bala embankments in Nepal territory in the Fourth Plan. The inclusion of the schemes in Fifth Plan is to be decided taking into account the outlays that are to be provided, the relative priorities and the economics of the schemes.

Cancellation of Trains due to the shortage of Coal

4026. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of rail services cancelled due to coal shortage since January, 1972;

(b) the measure Government propose to take to meet the coal shortage; and

(c) the estimated loss suffered as a result of cancellation of rail services during the said period on all zones?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (c). The information is being collected from the zonal Railways and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(b) Efforts are continuously made to deliver coal at each of the numerous consuming points on the Railways. Because of operational disturbances, break-down in collieries, accidents, labour troubles, etc., there may be instances when some delay in reaching coal to the sheds takes place warranting temporary suspension of some services.

Shortage of Naphtha

4027. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

DR. H. P. SHARMA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Naphtha is the most preferred feed stock for fertilizer production;

(b) whether there is shortage of naphtha to meet the requirement of fertilizer plants, and

(c) if so, the measures Government propose to take to meet the shortage?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Next to natural gas, naphtha is the most preferred feedstock for fertilizer production.

(b) and (c). Requirements of fertilizer plants to which naphtha is committed are being met in full. To the extent necessary, indigenous production is being supplemented by imports. In view, however, of the overall shortage of naphtha, all new fertilizer plants will, as far as possible be based on either fuel oil or other heavy petroleum fractions as their feedstock.

Fixation of Seniority of Senior Subordinates on "All Division" Basis (Southern Railway)

4028. SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether arrangements are proposed to be made to bring the posts of Senior Subordinates in grade Rs. 335—425 in the Traffic Department on Southern Railway on "All Division" basis with a combined senority list of personnel on scale Rs 250—380 like other Departments to avoid persons superseding those who have been appointed earlier; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) No.

(b) The posts of Station Masters/ Traffic Inspectors, Secion Controllers in scales Rs. 335—425 and Rs. 250—380 were decentralised from 1-1-63 in consultation with organised Labour as generally the staff concerned were reluctant to move from one Division to another even on promotion, resulting in delay in manning the posts for operation of train services.

Grant of H.R.A. and C.C.A. to Staff of S&T Workshop, Podanur Areas of Coimbatore City

4029. SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is aware of the struggle carried on by the staff of the Signal & Telecommunication Workshop, Podanur for the grant of HRA and CCA as the area is contiguous to Coimbatore City;

(b) whether their demand is proposed to be met: and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) to (c). The demand of Railway Staff at Pondanur for grant of H.R.A. and C.C.A. at the rates admissible for Coimbatore City is under consideration of the Ministry of Railways. The certificate of dependency of Pondanur on Coimbatore City, received with Southern Railway's proposal in this regard, as granted by the office of the Collector concerned, was defective. The same has been returned for rectification. On receipt of a valid dependency certificate, question of grant of House Rent and Compensatory (City) Allowance to Railway staff will be examined in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

Drinking Water for Railway Staff at Salem Market Area

4030. SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is aware of the difficulties of Railway staff residing at Salem Market Station area in getting adequate drinking water;

(b) whether steps are proposed to be taken to ensure adequate and proper supply of drinking water; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes. Proposal is under examination for taking water from the Municipality as a permanent measure to meet the requirements of the station and the colony.

(c) Does not arise.

Closure of Pathankot-Joginder Nagar Railway Line (Northern Railway)

4031. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the narrow gauge Pathankot-Joginder Nagar Railway line (H.P.) is likely to be closed for some time; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to prevent the closure of the said line?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). As per the present indications given by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, the Pong Dam is expected to be completed by June '73 and it will start impounding water in the reservoir thereafter. The Railway track between Jawanwala Shahr and Guler near Gaj bridge will thus be submerged under water in the rainy season of 1973 on account of which rail communication beyond Jawanwala Shahr will have to be suspended with effect from 1-4-73 so that railway track materials and girders are dismantled and removed to safety before the monsoon. The construction of an alternative rail alignment on higher level between Jawanwala Shahr and Guler (29.8 Kms.) was planned and sanctioned in April, 1969. The work, however, could not be taken up till recently as the land required for this realignment could not be placed at the disposal of the Railways by the Beas Dam Project authorities. Since the re-alignment will not be ready before 31-12-1974, the suspension of rail communication will have to extend till the end of December 1974. This suspension of traffic can be avoided only if the Beas Dam Project authorities, would agree to defer impounding of water in the reservoir till the monsoon of 1975.

Report of Railway Labour Tribunal

4032. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the report of Miabhoy Railway Labour Tribunal;

(b) if so, what are its main recommendation with regard to the facilities to be given to the Running Staff; and

(c) by what time it will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes.

(b) The main recommendations made in the Report of the Railway Labour Tribunal, 1969 with regard to the facilities to be given to the Running staff relating to their hours of employment, pay scales etc. are as follows:

(1) Running duty at a stretch of running staff should not ordinarily exceed 10 hours, but such duty may extend to a maximum of 12 hours provided the concerned authority gives at least 2 hours' notice before the expiration of 10 hours to the concerned staff that it will be required to perform running duty for 2 hours more; provided further that the total maximum hours of duty from signing-on to signing-off does not exceed 14 hours; provided further that the total maximum hours should progressively be reduced by half an hour every 2 years from the date of this Report till the period of 12 hours is reached i.e., at the end of 8 years from the date of this Report, total maximum hours of duty at a stretch from signing-on to signing-off shall not exceed 12 hours.

(2) All time spent for travelling spare on duty should be considered as period of duty except—

(i) when an employee is provided with the facility of a crew rest van, and

(ii) when an employee does not travel on any day beyond a radius of 8kms from his place of duty.

(3) The rate of overtime to be paid beyond the statutory weekly hours averaged over two weeks shall be twice the ordinary rate of pay.

(4) All inter-divisional and long distance passenger trains should be upgraded to Grade 'A' in respect of scales of pay provided the total run is not less than 250 k.ms.

(c) The various recommendations are under active consideration and Government's decisions thereon will be taken as early as possible. It is difficult, at this stage, to specify the precise date of implementation.

Late Running of Trains in the North-East Region

4033. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the trains are running late for hours together in the North-East region regularly;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to run the trains on time in the said region?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Punctuality performance of trains is closely watched at all levels by the Zonal Railways and for important trains, at Railway Board's level. Avoidable detentions are promptly investigated and suitable remedial or punitive action is taken to improve punctuality. In some trains even alarm chain apparatus has been blanked off to effect an improvement in punctuality.

Mahi Sagar Project in Rajasthan

4034. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mahi Sagar Project in Rajasthan has been sanctioned by Government;

(b) if so, the expenditure to be incurred on the project and how much assistance will be rendered by the Central Government; and

(c) the area to be brought under irrigation and the power to be generated as a result of the project; the extent to which this project will be helpful to Rajasthan in meeting the power demand?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a). The Mahi Bajajsagar project has been accepted for inclusion in the developmental plans of Rajasthan and Gujarat.

(b) and (c). The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 31.36 crores. The project is expected to irrigate 46558 ha. in Rajasthan and provide additional supplies to the Mahi areas in Gujarat. Power Generation is not envisaged at present from the project. Provision is however being made in the works to enable power generation at a future date.

Central assistance to State Plans is in the form of block loans and grants for the Plans as a whole, and not related to any individual sector or head of development, or specific projects.

Supply of Power to Punjab by Rajasthan

4035. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item published in the 'Hindustan Times' dated the 13th November, 1972 under the caption "Punjab Power crises may worsen by mid December":

(b) the extent to which such a shortage of power will effect Delhi which is already facing a serious power crisis; and

(c) whether Rajasthan is in a position to meet the domestic need of power after supply of substantial power to Punjab and if not, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. Delhi will not be effected.

(c) Supply of relief power to Punjab is being arranged from Madhya Pradesh through Rajasthan transmission net-work. Rajasthan has been trying to wheel this energy through their system after meeting their own domestic needs. They have indicated that owing to repaid increase in the power requirements of Rajasthan, they are not in a position to pass on any substantial energy relief from Madhya Pradesh to Punjab. There are transmission line limitations also. The position is expected to improve after the energisation of 220kV Jaipur-Kota transmission line by end of December 1972.

मध्य प्रदेश में पुनासा बांध का निर्माण

4036. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार द्वारा पुनासा बांध बनाने के कारण पूर्व निमाड़ जिले की हरसूद तहसील की कितनी एकड़ भूमि तथा कितने गांव कट रहे है ; और

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इस बांध को बनाने से हरसूद तहसील की जो भूमि कट रही है और साथ ही जो गांव उजड़ रहे हैं उनके लिए आवश्यक सहायतार्थ क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बैजनाथ कुरील) : (क) और (ख) परियोजना, जैसे कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने प्रस्तावित की है (आर० एल० 860 के पूर्ण जलाशय स्तर के साथ) से पता चलता है कि पुनासा जलाशय से 156221 एकड़ क्षेत्र जलमग्न हो जायेगा तथा हरसूद तहसील में 126 गांव (120 राजस्व गांव तथा 6 वन गांव) प्रभावित होंगे। यह परियोजना अभी मध्य प्रदेश की विकासात्मक योजना में सम्मिलित करने के लिए स्वीकृत नहीं की गई है ;

परियोजना रिपोर्ट में यह भी बताया गया है कि प्रभावित भूमि और सम्पत्ति के मुआवजे के लिए तथा उन विस्थापित लोगों को पुनः बसाने के लिए 24.89 करोड रुपये की व्यवस्था की जायगी, जिन्हें सहवर्ती क्षेत्रों में वर्तमान दिनों में तथा जहां आवश्यक हो, नए माडल गावों का विकास करके भू-खण्ड देकर पुनः बसाना प्रस्तावित है।

मध्य प्रदेश के लिए मंजूर की गई बड़ी और मध्यम दर्जे की सिंचाई परियोजनाएं

4037. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** : क्या **सिंचाई और विद्युत्** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश में सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय तथा योजना आयोग द्वारा कितनी बड़ी तथा मध्यम दर्जे की परियोजनाएं स्वीकृत की गई हैं ;

(ख) इस कार्य के लिए कितनी राशि नियत की गई है ; और

(ग) इस संबंध में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बैजनाथ कुरील): (क) मध्य प्रदेश की विकासात्मक योजनाओं में शामिल करने के लिए गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान स्वीकृत नयी वृहद् तथा मध्यम स्कीमें निम्नलिखित हैं :—

परियोजना	अनुमानित लागत (1972-73 की वार्षिक योजना के अनुसार)
	(लाख रुपये)
वृहद	
1. महा नदी जलाशय परियोजना चरण-एक मध्यम	1534
2. कुंवरपुर	98.83
3. बर्गूर	71.74
4. पुतका नाला	63.53
5. जामनी बांध	61.26
6. मयना ताल	46.92
7. सिंध नदी परियोजना	494.95

(ख) और (ग). उपर्युक्त पैरा (क) में उल्लिखित नयी स्कीमों पर तथा चौथी योजना की शेष अवधि में स्वीकृत होने वाली अन्य नई स्कीमों पर चौथी योजना के दौरान 14 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय का मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने प्रस्ताव रखा है।

जबकि नयी स्कीमों पर कार्य आरम्भ किया जायेगा, यह उम्मीद की जाती है कि वे पांचवीं योजना के अंत तक पूरी हो जायगी और अथवा उनसे लाभ मिलना आरम्भ हो जायेगा।

मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्व निमाड़ जिले में सुकता परियोजना की क्रियान्विति

4038. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** : क्या **सिंचाई और विद्युत्** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में पूर्व निमाड़ जिले की सुकता परियोजना को क्रियान्विति के

सम्बन्ध मे नवीनतम स्थिति क्या है इसके पूरा होने का निर्धारित समय क्या है,

(ख) क्या सुकता नदी के दोनो ओर तटबन्ध बनाने की कोई योजना है, और

(ग) क्या इस परियोजना के निकटवर्ती गावों के पास पुल और स्कूल फाटक बनाने की कोई योजना है और यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बाते क्या है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बैजनाथ कुरील) (क) से (ग) सुकता परियोजना, जैसाकि मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा मूल रूप मे प्रस्तावित की गई है, की अनुमानित लागत 632 लाख रुपये थी 1969 मे, राज्य सरकार ने सूचना दी थी कि परियोजना प्रस्तावो को संशोधित किया जा रहा है । अभी तक संशोधित रिपोर्ट राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त नही हुई है ।

Flood Control Projects in Delhi

4039. SHRI MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Administration's two flood control projects have received clearance from Planning Commission and Central Water and Power Commission, and

(b) if so, the main features of the projects?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) The Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to the Shahdara Drainage scheme and the scheme for remodelling and lining of Najafgarh drain and providing a Cunnettee in its bed which have been approved by the Planning Commission for implementation on the recommendations of the Central Water and Power Commission and the Technical Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission.

(b) The Shahdara Drainage scheme is for providing storm drainage arrangements for benefiting the entire area in the Union Territory of Delhi and some areas of Uttar Pradesh on the left bank of the Yamuna. It is estimated to cost Rs. 219 lakhs and will benefit 7690 hectares in the Union Territory of Delhi and 6960 hectares in Uttar Pradesh.

The scheme for remodelling and lining of the Najafgarh drain from Bharatnager bridge to outfall for doubling its present capacity in this reach and for providing a Cunnettee in its bed from Basaidarapur bridge to its outfall into Yamuna is estimated to cost Rs 205 lakhs This will help in the speedy disposal of storm water from the urban and rural areas of Delhi and also in channelising the dry weather discharge for preventing insanitary conditions in the lower reaches of the drain.

Introduction of a Direct Train from Patna to Dhanbad via Gaya

4040 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state·

(a) whether a decision was taken to introduce a direct train from Patna to Dhanbad *via* Gaya;

(b) whether the distance between Patna and Dhanbad *via* Gaya is relatively less than the distance between Patna and Dhanbad via Kiul; and

(c) if so, the reasons for introduction of the train *via* Kiul instead of *via* Gaya as decided in the first instance?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T A PAI): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) Due to non-availability of capacity on the Dhanbad-Gomoh-Gaya section No 25|26 Patliputra Expresses which have been introduced to meet the persistent demands of the people. have been routed *via* Kiul.

Strength of Class III and IV Staff and Clerical Staff in Personnel Branch, Danapur Divisional Office (Eastern Railway)

4041. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1880 on the 4th April, 1972 regarding fixation of yardstick of work for Clerks of Personnel Branch, Divisional Office, E Rly., Danapur and state:

(a) whether reply to Unstarred Question No. 1880 on the 4th April, 1972 has been fully implemented;

(b) whether a reference dated 10th May, 1972 was made by a Member of Parliament to the Railway Minister and acknowledged by him under his D.O letter No. MR/1740-A/72, dated 12th May, 1972; and

(c) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) The Eastern Railway are undertaking a fresh job analysis in the Personnel Branch, Danapur Divisional Office.

(b) Yes

(c) A reply was sent to the Hon'ble Member of Parliament by the Deputy Minister for Railways.

Uniform Yardstick for Accounts Clerks in P. F. Section

4042. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5357 on the 20th July, 1972 regarding workload for Accounts Clerks in P.F. Sections of Headquarters and Divisional Offices and state:

(a) whether Government propose to fix uniform yardstick of workload for Accounts Clerks in P.F. Section and prescribe specific duty list and provide staff according to the yardstick; and

(b) if so, when the proposal is expected to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A PAI): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Implementation of latest Duty List of Head Typists in Kota Division (Western Railway)

4043. SHRI PRAVINSINH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the latest duty list of Head Typists as advised by the Office of the General Manager, Western Railway, Bombay is not being implemented on the Kota Division of Western Railway, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) The duty list of the Head Typists has been implemented on the Kota Division.

(b) Does not arise

Implementation of Shanker Saran Award on Western Railway

4044 SHRI PRAVINSINH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state·

(a) whether Shankar Saran Award is equally applicable to the Electric Staff on Indian Railways; and

(b) if so, the number of posts created in pursuance of the Award over Western Railway on each Division with reasons for delay, if any, in implementing the Award?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) No. The Shankar Saran Award was meant only for the Mechanical Workshops. Subsequently, as a result of discussions with Organised Labour on the Rail-

ways, the Award was extended in 1960, under special orders of the Ministry of Railways, to the non-Mechanical Workshops and the open line establishments viz., Electrical, Civil Engineering, Signal and Telecommunication Departments etc. on the Railways on the basis of comparison of worth of charges.

(b) The number of posts created in the Electrical Department on each Division of the Western Railway in pursuance of implementation of the special orders mentioned in the reply to part (a) above are as under:—

Division	Number of posts upgraded in Highly Skilled Grade I in scale Rs. 175—240	Highly Skilled Grade II in scale Rs. 130—212
Bombay	18	25
Baroda	16	33
Ratlam	7	21
Kota	24	7
Ajmer	11	19
Jaipur	7	14
Rajkot	9	26
Bhavnagar	7	15

There has been no delay and upgradation has already been completed. The posts are being filled up by conducting trade tests.

Offer from Iraq for Oil on concessional Rates

4045. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Iraq had offered oil to India on concessional rates; and

(b) if so, an outline of the offer?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Iraq National Oil Company and the Indian Oil Corporation have entered into a commercial agreement for the sale/purchase of North Rumaila crude oil. It will not be in the public interest to disclose its terms and conditions.

Units manufacturing Synthetic Fibres

4046 SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA. Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of units licensed annually to manufacture synthetic fibres during the last three years, and

(b) the amount of investment involved in each case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the party	No. & date of Industrial Licence.	Item of manufacture & annual Capacity in tonnes	Amount of Investment (on Land Building & Machinery) — (Estimated by applicant)
				(Rs. in crores)
		1969		
		Nil		
		1970		
1	M/s Modipon Ltd, Modinagar	L/23/5/11/70-Ch. I dated 28-3-70	Nylon filament yarn-400.	2 22
2	M/s Indian Organic Chemicals Ltd, Bombay.	L/23/5 12/70-Ch. I. dated 22-4-70	Polyester staple fibre 6100	7 76
3	M/s Garware Nylons Ltd Bombay	L/23/5/14 70-Ch I dated 24-10-70	Nylon Filament Yarn 1244	5 54
4	M/s Swadeshi Polytex Ltd, Kanpur.	L 23/5/15/70-Ch I dated 7-10-70	Polyester fibre 6100	7 15
5	M/s The Ahmedabad Manufacturing & Calico Printing Co Ltd, Ahmedabad	L/23/5/16/70-Ch I dated 21 10-70	Polyester Staple fi —6100	7 48
		1971		
6	M/s Guptalon Ltd., Ludhiana.	L 23/5/17/71-Ch I. dated 15-3-71.	Nylon yarn—1000 .	4 09
7	M/s Chemicals & Fibres of India Ltd, Bombay.	L/23/5/18/71-Ch. I dated 3-2-71	Polyester Staple fibre—1600	1·73

Funds for Irrigation Schemes at Sambalpur

4047 SHRI P GANGADEB Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state.

(a) whether irrigation schemes for which special studies were conducted at the District level of Sambalpur after visit of the Central Team have been approved for execution; and

(b) whether adequate funds will be provided by the Centre for execution of the said schemes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREEL) (a) and (b) The information is being collected from the Government of Orissa and will be laid on the Table of the House

Changes in Indian Electricity Act

4048. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to make certain changes in the Indian Electricity Act; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). The Indian Electricity Act, 1910 lays down the law relating to supply and use of electrical energy On the experience gained in implementing the provisions of the Act, amendments are periodically carried out to suit the needs, the last such amendment carried out was in 1959 Some proposals for amendment are under examination in consultation with the States The intended amendments could be known only after finalisation of the proposals

Theft at Hatia Station in Bihar

4049 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item which appeared in 'Hazaribagh Samachar' dated the 13th November, 1972 published from Ramgarh Cantt Hazaribagh (Bihar) regarding theft at Hatia Station in Ranchi, and

(b) if so, the persons arrested in that connection and action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T A PAI): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha

अम्बाला यात्री गाड़ी म गुण्डो द्वारा यात्रियो क साथ अपमान जनक व्यवहार

4050 श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनाक 18 नवम्बर, 1972 के दैनिक 'हिन्दुस्तान' मे प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि कुछ गुण्डा तत्वो ने मोदी नगर और मुराद नगर स्टेशनो के बीच अम्बाला यात्री गाडी मे महिला यात्रियो के साथ बहुत ही अपमानजनक व्यवहार किया था, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उक्त घटना के तथ्य क्या हैं और भविष्य मे ऐसी घटनाओ को रोकने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेल मत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) (क) जी हा ।

(ख) घटना सम्बन्धी तथ्य जब अम्बाला से दिल्ली जाने वाली गाडी न० 4 डी एस यू (अम्बाला–दिल्ली सवारी गाडी) 11–11–72 का मुरादनगर पहुची तो दो अध्यापिकाओ सहित कुछ छात्राये जो गाजियाबाद वापस आ रही थी तीसरे दर्जे के एक डिब्बे मे चढी । मुरादनगर मे कुछ लडके भी उसी डिब्बे मे चढ गये और नौजवान लडकियो के प्रति अशिष्ट शब्दो का प्रयोग करने लगे । श्री सक्सेना ने जो अपनी वर्धा यात्रा कर रहे थे उन लडको को ऐसे अवाछनीय कार्य कलाप से रोकने का प्रत्यन किया । इस पर श्री सक्सेना और लडको के बीच लडाई हो गई । जिसमे श्री सक्सेना की घडी छीन ली गयी । लडकियो के साथ शरीरिक छेड-छाड बिलकुल नही हुई । लडके हाकिया छुरे आदि नही लिये हुए थे न उन्होने किसी अध्यापिका को थप्पड मारा जैसा कि आरोप लगाया गया है । पुलिस के पहुचने से पहले लडके निकल गये इस घटना की रिपोर्ट मेरठ की सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस को की गयी थी और पुलिस ने भारतीय दड सहिता की धारा 392 और भारतीय रेल अधिनियम की धारा 108 के अन्तर्गत मामला दर्ज किया है । अब तक तीन व्यक्ति गिरफतार किये जा चुके है ।

गाडियो और रेल परिसरो मे डकैती, लूट-पाट और अन्य जघन्य अपराधो की रोकथाम के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किये गये है –

(क) दुष्प्रभावित क्षेत्रो मे यात्रियो की सख्या सुनिश्चित करने के लिए रात मे चलने

वाली सभी महत्वपूर्ण सवा ी गाड़ियों पर यथा संभव सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस के मार्गरक्षकों की व्यवस्था की जाती है;

(ख) रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के कर्मचारियों को निदेश दिया गया है कि रेलों पर घटनाओं के जिम्मेवार अपराधियों का पता लगाने के लिए सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस और सिविल पुलिस को सक्रिय सहयोग प्रदान करें ।

(ग) खंडो पर सक्रिय बदमाशो पर कडी निगाह रखने के लिए सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस और सिविल पुलिस के साथ निकट सपर्क रखा जाता है ।

(घ) सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस द्वारा दुष्प्रभावित खण्डो मे छापा मारने की भी व्यवस्था की जाती है; और

(ङ) रेलवे सुरक्षा दल द्वारा सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस अधिकारियो के साथ सभी स्तरो पर बार-बार बैठकें आयोजित की जाती है, ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि उनमे बेहतर समन्वय हो और अपराधो की प्रभावकारी ढग से रोक थाम की जा सके तथा उनका पता लगाया जा सके ।

FCI entered into Contracts with M/s. Monte Edision

4051. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints from Members of Parliament that Fertilizer Corporation of India has entered into fishy contracts with M/s. Monte-Edision none of whose plants in the world are alleged to run for more than 50 per cent capacity;

(b) whether projects under collaboration with this company have been completed in time and running smoothly; and

(c) whether Government proposes to institute an enquiry in the matter and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Railway employees discharged on the basis of adverse Police Report and reinstead in Service

4052. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the Division-wise number of Railway employees discharged from service on the basis of "adverse Police reports" during the last three years;

(b) the nature of adverse Police reports in each case;

(c) whether some of the employees have been re-instated during this period, and

(d) if so, the number thereof, Division-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) All appointments to Railway service are subject to satisfactory verification of character and antecedents through the Police. Normally, such verification is done before appointment. However, appointments are sometimes made provisionally before receipt of verification reports. If an adverse Police report is subsequently received in such cases and retention in service of the employee is considered undesirable, the appointment is terminated.

Information regarding the number of cases in which provisional appointments were so terminated is not readily available and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) It would not be in the public interest to divulge the nature of the adverse Police report in each case.

(c) and (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Railway property destroyed and number of People killed due to Accidents of serious nature during the last three years

4053. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the value of Railway property destroyed and the number of people killed and wounded due to accidents of serious nature, year-wise, during the last three years; and

(b) the factors responsible for serious accidents in each case?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). Presumably the reference is to those train accidents which occurred on the Indian Government Railways during the years 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 and were inquired into by Commission of Railway Safety The required information in respect of such accidents is given below:—

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
No. of accidents	16	20	17
Cost of damage to railway property	Rs 40,61,542	Rs. 30,81,576	Rs. 18,51,331
No. of persons killed	102	34	62
No. of persons injured	451	339	196
Causes :			
(*i*) Failure of railway staff	10	8	7
(*ii*) Failure of engines or rolling stock	1	1	1
(*iii*) Failure of permanent way	.	2	..
(*iv*) Failure of electrical equipment	.	2	1
(*v*) Train wrecking	3	2	1
(*vi*) Failure of other than railway staff	1	3	
(*vii*) Other miscellaneous causes	..		

Charges of malpractices in the import of bulk drugs against the drug manufacturing firms with foreign equity

4054. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PEROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the drug manufacturing firms, particularly those with foreign equity, have been charged with restoring to malpractices in the import of bulk drugs and other raw materials;

(b) if so, the nature of charges against each firm, and

(c) the action, if any, being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). A few cases of

drug manufacturing firms with foreign equity importing bulk drugs|raw materials at higher prices than those available from other sources at competitive prices have been brought to the notice of Government. In all such cases, suitable action is taken to bring down the prices to competitive levels. The ceiling prices at which some of the drugs can be imported have already been specified in the Import Trade Control Policy Book. Import of several drugs has been canalised through the State Trading Corporation and the coverage of the items under the canalisation scheme is reviewed to see whether any additions are necessary.

Licences to Import pesticides to two foreign-controlled firms

4055. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether two foreign-controlled firms, viz. Union Carbide Indian Limited, New Delhi and M|s. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Limited, Bombay, were recently granted import licences to import 614 tonnes and 180 tonnes of pesticides respectively.

(b) whether Government explored the possibility of importing this particular item through S.T.C or any other Public Sector Undertaking; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Messrs Union Carbide India Ltd. and Messrs Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd. were allowed to import 614 tonnes of Carbaryl and 280 tonnes of Endosulphan (Technical) respectively.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Apart from the fact that the import of these two pesticides is not presently canalised through the State Trading Corporation, their import had to be arranged urgently to meet the specific requirements of the cotton crash programme of the last Khariff season.

Letter of Intent to Manufacture pesticides granted to Foreign Firms and proposals to set up such plant in Public Sector

4056. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the two foreign firms—Union Carbide India Limited, New Delhi and M|s. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Limited, Bombay, have been granted letters of intent to manufacture pesticides and if so, the broad features thereof; and

(b) whether Government propose to set up plants in the public sector to manufacture pesticides and if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3997|72]

(b) Two pesticides namely DDT and BHC are presently being produced at H.I.L., a public sector undertaking under this Ministry. In addition, this undertaking has plans to diversify the product-mix so as to include other pesticides like:

1. Endesulfan
2. Malathien
3. BHC Granulation
4. Malathien, Fenitrothien etc.
5. Fortified BHC.
6. Relthane
7. Methoxychlor.
8. Carbofuran.

According to present indications programme is expected to cost Rs. 2760 lakhs.

बम्बई और बड़ौदा के बीच रेलवे लाइनों का विद्युतीकरण

4057. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या बम्बई और बडौदा के बीच रेलवे लाइनो के विद्युतीकरण का काय चल रहा है ,

(ख) क्या लाइन के विद्युतीकरण के लिए जो कार्य किया गया है उसे पुन करना पडेगा क्योकि लाइन के स्तर को ऊचा किया गया है , और

(ग) यदि हा, तो कितने किलोमीटर लम्बी लाइन मे वर्तमान बिजली के खम्भो को उखाड कर नये बिजली के खम्भे लगाने का कार्य शुरू किया जायेगा और अब तक कितना खर्च किया जा चुका है तथा पुन कितना खर्च किया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) जी हा ।

(ख) जी हा, लेकिन केवल आशिक रूप मे ।

(ग) इस रेल पक्ष की लम्बाई लगभग 20 मार्ग किलोमीटर है । ऐसे खडो मे विद्युतीकरण पर अब तक लगभग 12 लाख रुपये खर्च हो चुके है । अभी इस काम पर लगभग 8 5 लाख रुपये खर्च किया जाना है जिसमे से केवल लगभग 3 लाख रुपये ऊपरी उपस्कर को फिर से लगाने के लिए खर्च किया जायेगा ।

मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और गुजरात में सोडा एश के कारखानों का निर्माण

4058. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय :** क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और गुजरात मे एक-एक सोडा एवं सोडा एश फैक्ट्री निर्माणाधीन हैं, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो वे कहा-कहां स्थित है तथा इन कारखानो मे उत्पादन कब से आरम्भ हो जावेगा ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख), मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान तथा गुजरात मे सोडा एस बनाने के लिए तथा विद्यमान एककी के विस्तार के लिये तथा नये एककी की थापना हेतु निम्नलिखित पार्टियो को आशयपत्र दिये जा चुके है —

(1) टाटा केमिकल्स लिमिटेड—विस्तार—मीठापुर (गुजरात)

(2) धगध्रा केमिकल्स वर्क्स—विस्तार धगध्रा —(गुजरात)

(3) बडोदा रेयन कारपोरेशन—नया एकक—गजरात

(4) लक्ष्मण एस0 अग्रवाल—नया एकक—उ० प्र०।/म० प्र०

(5) राजस्थान राज्य औद्योगिक (विकास नियम)—नया एकक—राजस्थान

(6) ए० पी० गुलाटी—नया एकक —पजाब, उ० प्र०/हरियाणा राजस्थान

क्रम सख्या 1 और 2 के सामने दर्शायी गयी फर्में सोडा एश के वर्तमान उत्पादक है तथा वे गुजरात राज्य मे स्थित अपने एककी का विस्तार कर रही है । आशा है कि वे 1975 तक अपना विस्तार पूर्ण कर लेगी । शेष फर्मों को आशय पत्र इस शर्त पर दिये गये थे कि वे अपने एककी के विशेष स्थल सरकार को सूचित करेंगे । क्र० सं० 6 पर निर्दिष्ट आशयपत्र धारक-ए० सी० गुलाटी– ने अपने एकक के अन्तिम स्थल की राजस्थान मे, कोटा मे, होने की सूचना दी है । शेष पार्टियो से उत्तर आने की प्रतीक्षा है । आशयपत्र एक वर्ष की अवधि तक वैध है तथा अभी तक समाप्त नही हुआ

द । आशयपत्र मे उल्लखित सतों के कार्यान्वयन की प्रगति का पुनरीक्षण किया जा है ।

मध्य प्रदेश में बड़ी सिंचाई योजनाएं

4059. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय** : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश मे ऐसी कितनी बडी सिंचाई परियोजनाए चल रही हैं तथा विचाराधीन हैं जिनके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अनुदान अथवा ऋण के रूप मे 25 प्रतिशत मे अधिक धनराशि दी है अथवा देने का विचार है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बेंजनाथ कुरील) : मध्य प्रदेश मे निर्माणाधीन बृहद सिंचाई परियोजनाये ये है—चम्बल चरण—एक तवा, वर्ना, हसदेव, बराज, हसदेव दक्षिण तट नहर और महानदी जलाशय चरण—एक/बल /चम्बल चरण—दो मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित नई बृहद् सिंचाई परियोजनाए ये हैं— नर्मदासागर, बार्गो, मुक्ता, अपर वैनगगा, बाणासागर और हसदेव बाध ।

सिंचाई एक राज्य विषय है और सिंचाई परियोजनाओ की योजना, अन्वेषण और निर्माण राज्य सरकारो द्वारा अपनी अपनी विकासात्मक योजनाओ के एक अश के रूप मे किया जाता है । राज्य योजनाओ को केन्द्रीय सहायता ब्लाक ऋणो और अनुदानो के रूप मे सम्पूर्ण राज्य योजना के लिए दी जाती है और यह विकास के किसी विशिष्ट शीर्ष या न परियोजना से सबधित नही होती है ।

बरेली डिवीजन में लूटमार तथा चोरी की घटनाओं में वृद्धि

4060. **श्री महा दीपक सिंह शाक्य** : क्या रेल मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या जनवरी, 1972 से अब तक पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे की बरेली डिवीजन मे लूट पाट तथा चोरी की घटनाए सब से अधिक हुई हैं , और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण है और उनकी रोकथाम के लिए क्या प्रभावी कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) जी हा । गाडियो और रेल परिसरो मे लूट-पाट तथा डाके की घटनाओ मे कुछ वृद्धि हुई है ।

(ख) इस वृद्धि का कारण कानून और व्यवस्था को स्थिति मे आम गिरावट है । यात्रियो और उनकी सम्पत्ति की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिये निम्नलिखित निवारक उपाय किये गये है —

(1) महत्वपूर्ण यात्री गाडियो मे यथा सम्भव रेलवे पुलिस के शस्त्र रहित/सशस्त्र कर्मचारियो का पहरा रहता है ।

(2) मार्ग रक्षण ड्यूटी की अचानक जाच/के पर्यवेक्षण को और कडा कर दिया गया है ।

(3) गाडियो के जो मार्ग रक्षी अपनी ड्यूटी पर असावधान पाये जाते हैं उन्हे कडी सजा दी जाती है ।

(4) गाडियो तथा रेल परिसरो मे ऐसे अपराधो की बढती हुई घटनाओ पर चिंतित होकर रेल मत्री ने उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मत्री को पत्र लिखकर अनुरोध किया था कि महत्वपूर्ण यात्री गाडियो मे सशस्त्र पहरे की व्यवस्था की जाये, विशेष रूप से बहुत अधिक दुष्प्रभावित क्षेत्रो मे, ताकि यात्रियो के लिए अधिक सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था की जा सके ।

टूण्डला–एटा लाइन का विस्तार

4061. **श्री महा दीपक सिंह शाक्य :** क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने टूण्डला–एटा ब्राच लाइन के विस्तार के लिए सवक्षण कार्य शुरू किया है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) और (ख) 1969 की अलाभप्रद शाखा लाइन समिति द्वारा की गई सिफारिशो के आधार पर, टूण्डला–बरहन–एटा शाखा लाइन को कासगज तक बढाने के लिए यातायात सम्बन्धी सर्वेक्षण 1970–71 मे किया गया था। सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट के अनुसार वित्तीय दृष्टि से इस परियोजना का औचित्य नही क्योकि इससे 1.9 करोड रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर केवल 1 प्रतिशत का प्रतिफल मिलेगा। इस बात को और अर्थोपाय की कठिन स्थिति को भी ध्यान मे रखते हुए इस शाखा लाइन के विस्तार पर विचार नही किया जा रहा है।

बरेली डिवीजन में अपर क्लास का 'वेटिंग रूम्स' में अटेन्डेंट की नियुक्ति

4062. **श्री महा दीपक सिंह शाक्य :** क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पुरूषो तथा महिलाओ के प्रत्येक अपर क्लास "वेटिंग रूम", मे सरकार एक अटेन्डेन्ट नियुक्त करती है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के बरेली डिवीजन मे उन स्टेशनो के नाम क्या हैं जहां अपर क्लास "वेटिंग रूम", में अटेन्डेन्ट नियुक्त नहीं किये गये हैं और इसके क्या कारण है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) और (ख) इज्जतनगर मन्डल (न कि बरेली मन्डल) के नीचे लिखे स्टेशनो पर, जहा कि यातायात नियमित नहीं है प्रतीक्षालय बैरो की व्यवस्था नही है –

हाथरस सिटी
सिकन्दरा राव
सहावर टाउन
गज इंजावारा
करीम गज
हल्दवानी
ऊझानी
कचला ब्रिज
मानपुर नगरिया
सारा
पूरनपुर
खटेमा
बाजपुर
रामनगर
विमालपुर
वृन्दावन
कन्नौज
भोजपुरा

अमहत्वपूर्ण स्टेशनो पर, जहा ऊचे दर्जे के नियमित यात्री यातायात नही होता, ऊचे दर्जे के प्रतीक्षालयों को बन्द रखा जाता है और उन्हे यात्रियो के अनुरोध पर खोला जाता है।

Production of Potassium Chloride and Ammonium Sulphate

4063. **SHRI N. K. P. SALVE:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the reasons for not producing Pottasium Chloride and Ammonium Sulphate in

the country and the steps being taken to produce them in India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): Presently, there are no known sources of potash which could be used for production of Potasium chloride Ammonium sulphate is, however being produced by a number of units in the country

Production of Fertilizer going down

4064 SHRI N K P SALVE Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether the production of fertilizer in the country particularly at the Nangal and Gorakhpur plants, has been steadily going down, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) and (b) No, Sir The total production of fertilizers in the country has been steadily on the increase The Nangal and Gorakhpur plants in particular did better in 1971-72, as compared to the performance in the previous year

Refrigerated wagons for Movement of Butter

4065 SHRI INDER J MALHOTRA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to provide refrigerated wagons for movement of butter from producing Centres, which are only few in number and are located in milk surplus pockets to distant consuming Centres,

(b) whether Government have also received any representation for providing such facility and has also assessed requirement for movement of butter; and

(c) if so, what are the difficulties envisaged in providing the refrigerated transport for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T A PAI) (a) No

(b) No

(c) Does not arise

"Own your own Wagons" Scheme for Industries

4066 SHRI M S SANJEEVI RAO Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) Whether Government have formulated an Own your own Wagon' scheme for industries, and

(b) if so the gist thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T A PAI) (a) The scheme for private ownership of special type of tank wagons for transport of special products such as liquid Ammonia is under consideration

(b) The scheme envisages complete ownership by firms or parties of the wagons including the under-frame according to a design approved by the railways and granting of a suitable rebate in freight

Indo-Bangladesh talks on Railway Communications held in New Delhi

4067 SHRI M S SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Indo-Bangladesh talks were held in New Delhi to collaborate with each other on Railway communications,

(b) if so, what were the broad features of the talks, and

(c) the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) No.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Guinea Delegation's visit to India

4068 SHRI M S SANJEEVI RAO Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) whether during the recent visit of Guinea Delegation, Government offered help for Rail development in Guinea,

(b) if so, the nature of assistance offered

(c) whether any agreement has been concluded in this matter, and

(d) if so, the main features of the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T A PAI) (a) Yes

(b) Indian Railways expertise was offered for developing the railway system in that country An assessment was to be made by a Small Indian Railways technical team to check the maintenance, spares requirements of rolling stock in Guinea, and the specifications for the rolling stock proposed to be ordered by the Guinea Government from abroad

(c) No

(d) Does not arise

Introduction of concrete sleepers

4069 SHRI M S SANJEEVI RAO Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether top Railway engineers at a seminar on track modernisation have urged early introduction of concrete sleepers on a large scale on the Indian Railways, and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T A PAI): (a) The Institution of Permanent Way Engineers held a seminar recently on track modernisation when the need for introduction of Concrete Sleepers on a large scale was urged

(b) Government are making efforts already to increase the manufacture and supply of Concrete Sleepers to Indian Railways

Conversion of Sasni Vidhan Sabha Constituency into a General Seat

4070 SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Sasni Vidhan Sabha Constituency in Aligarh District of Uttar Pradesh is a reserved seat,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) whether Government propose to declare this seat as a General Seat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) This seat was declared as a reserved seat for the Scheduled Castes by the Delimitation Commission under the provisions of section 9 of the Delimitation Commission Act, 1962

(c) It is for the Delimitation Commission to be constituted under a law made by Parliament in pursuance of articles 82 and 170(3) of the Constitution, and not for the Government to go into the question of reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, on the basis of the Population as ascertained in the 1971 Census

Setting up of a Bench of Kerala High Court at Trivandrum

4071 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN) Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a demand to set up a Bench of the Kerala High Court at Trivandrum, and

(b) if so, the time by which this demand is likely to be met?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration, and a decision will be taken as early as possible.

Showing of Profit in balance sheet of FCI by deferring expenses

4072. SHRI JAGDISH NARAIN MANDAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether current marketing expenses worth crores of rupees have been deferred for adjustment in coming five years to show profit in balance sheet of Fertilizer Corporation of India this year.

(b) whether Government agree with this practice; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The annual Report and the accounts of the Fertilizer Corporation of India for the year ending 31st March, 1972 have not yet been placed before the shareholders at the Annual General Body Meeting of the undertaking for consideration and approval.

Proper utilisation of Gas in Gujarat

4073. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the gas in Gujarat is being burnt uselessly;

(b) if so, whether Government contemplate to utilise it for consumption; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Keeping in view the availability of gas from established fields like Ankleswar, Kalol, Navagam and Cambay in Gujarat, gas supply commitments to various industries consumers have been made and supplies are being made for the past several years However, for the fields which are presently in an initial production stage, no commitments for the supply of gas have been made due to lack of data on the gas potentialities of these fields. Gas produced from such structures will have to be flared till such time as the required data become available and arrangements for supply are made. Presently, a number of such structures are under initial production stage in Gujarat.

The associated gas produced along with crude oil is separated from oil at different pressures at the group gathering stations. Presently, the high pressure gas from the established oil-fields at Ankleswar and Nawagam is transported through pipelines for supply to the consumers and the low pressure gas is flared.

In fields like Ankleswar and Nawagam arrangements are being made to install compressors for compressing the low pressure gas for supply to industries.

Fertilizer projects in public sector with Japanese collaboration

4074. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state.

(a) whether there is any proposal to start new fertilizer projects in the public sector with Japanese collaboration; and

(b) if so, the places where these projects are likely to be located?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Some proposals have been received in this regard and these are under consideration.

Quantity of motor spirit supplied by IOC to foreign Oil Companies on direct sale

1975. SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation has been supplying motor spirit on 'direct sales' basis since 1966 to the foreign Oil (Marketing) Companies which earned enormous profits by selling the same to the consumers;

(b) if so, the quantity thereof supplied by the Indian Oil Corporation and the profit earned by each of the three Foreign Oil Companies during the last three years on this account; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to prevent repatriation of such profit to the parent countries of these Companies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). IOC has been supplying all the products including motor spirit to the foreign oil marketing companies under an exchange arrangement even prior to 1966. This ensures orderly movement and eliminates stresses and strains on transport. While the IOC has been able to take back other products, it has not been able to take back motor spirit to the following extent:

(Figs in KL at 15°C)

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Burmah Shell	516,747	483,045	477,153
Esso	381,459	334,128	312,144
Caltex	189,670	199,792	191,365

The inability of the IOC to take back full quantities of motor spirit has arisen principally due to: (i) IOC's late entry into the market and its consequent inability to put up a large network of retail outlets (pumps), particularly in the cities where most of the good sites had already been taken up by the earlier entrants and where the demand for motor spirit is largely concentrated. Taking note of this situation the Government appointed the Retail Outlets Committee in 1966. On the basis of its recommendations, 95 per cent of all new retail outlets are now put up by the IOC only. This is resulting in a progressive increase in the market participation of the IOC. (ii) Until recently, owing to non-materialisation of sufficient indigenous demand for naphtha, production of motor spirit from the inland refineries, which are in the public sector, except for the smallest refinery at Digboi in Assam, was being moved right into Calcutta and Bombay. This did not leave any scope with the refineries of the foreign oil companies to produce motor spirit to meet their own requirements. These oil companies, therefore, mostly produced naphtha, whose ex-refinery price is lower than that of motor spirit by about Rs. 50 per KL and to export it and/or to supply the same to public and private sector fertiliser and petrochemical plants. With the increase in the consumption of naphtha, this position is progressively changing and IOC is therefore able to take back increasing quantities of motor spirit and the refineries of foreign oil companies are being allowed to produce increasing quantities of motor spirit. IOC hopes to achieve a substantial improvement in this regard in the future by virtue of its putting up most of the new retail outlets in the country.

It is not possible to give any precise estimate of the profit earned by the three foreign oil companies on this account.

Foreign Companies engaged in the production of fertilizer and chemicals

4076. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the names of foreign Companies engaged in the production of fertilizers and chemicals and the installed and utilized capacity of the plants set up by these Companies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Balconies on first floor of quarters at Railway Colony, Motia Bagh, Delhi

4077 SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work regarding the provision of balconies at the first floor of the three-storeyed quarters at Railway Colony, Motia Bagh, Delhi would be completed before the start of next summer; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER FOR RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A PAI): (a) No.

(b) This work has been kept pending for the present in view of Government's decision that, as a measure of economy, no expenditure should be incurred for the time being on works regarding additions and alterations to buildings.

Confirmation of employees on North Eastern Railways

4078. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Railway employees on the North Eastern Railway with service of more than five years who have not yet been confirmed; and

(b) the reasons for their not being confirmed and the time by which they will be confirmed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a)and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Filling up of Leave Reserve posts of Running Staff of Mechanical Department, Samastipur Division (N. E. Railway)

4079 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether about twenty per cent of Leave Reserve posts of Running staff of Mechanical Department of Samastipur Division (North Eastern Railway,) have not been filled up and the job is performed through wrong officiating arrangements hindering promotion of Carriage-electric-Khalasis with long years of service; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures proposed to be undertaken?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T A PAI). (a) No

(b) Does not arise.

Maintenance of volumes of India Code upto date.

4080. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the text of enactments contained in the volumes of India Code brought out by the Ministry of Law are being kept up-to-date by issuing replacement series periodically;

(b) if so, the dates on which the last two replacement series of each volume of India Code were issued and the period which such replacement series covered; and

(c) whether the Ministry intends to devise some method through which

India Code is brought uptodate in shorter period than at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) A statement showing the required information is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See* No LT—3998|72].

(c) Delays in issue of replacement series mainly occur due to the heavy rush of printing which the Government Presses have to cope with Steps are being taken continuously to obtain priority for the work of printing replacement series to the India Code and bring them out as expeditiously as possible

Supply of power to farmers

4081 SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIEF Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether the Centre has asked the State Governments recently to take appropriate steps to supply power to farmers, so vital for the success of the emergency food production programme, on a priority basis, and

(b) if so, the gist of the instructions issued in this regard and the progress achieved in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREEL). (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, Due to drought conditions prevailing in the country this year, State Governments and State Electricity Boards have been advised to give highest priority to energisation of pumpsets| tubewells They have also been advised that electricity supply for agricultural purposes should not be restricted and if there is any shortage of power, the supply of electricity to Cinema houses, commercial advertisements and decorative usages may be curtailed

Rehabilitation of people affected by Salandi Dam Project in Keonjhar Orissa

4082 SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether no rehabilitation work has been done for the people who have been affected by the Salandi Dam Project in Keonjhar District of Orissa, and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREEL): (a) and (b) The information is being collected from the Government of Orissa and will be laid on the Table of the House

विद्यार्थी आन्दोलन के दौरान आग लगा दिये जाने से हुई हानि के लिए पंजाब के व्यक्तियों को मुआवजा

4083 श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या पन्जाब मे हुए छात्र आन्दोलन के दौरान जिस रेल सम्पत्ति का विनाश हुआ उसमे लोगो द्वारा भेज गये पार्सल आदि भी सम्मिलित है।

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या उन लोगो को कोई मुआवजा देने का विचार है जिनका माल बुक हो जाने के पश्चात् स्टेशनो पर पडा हुआ था और जिसमे दगा करने वाली भीड ने आग लगा दी थी, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो मुआवजे की राशि क्या होगी, और यदि नही, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) :

(क) जी हा।

(ख) जी हा।

(ग) दावों के पेश होने के बाद ही दावो का ठीक-ठीक मूल्य निर्धारित किया जा सकता है।

Prime Minister's award in Narmada Water dispute

4084 SHRI BANMALI PATNAIK·
SHRI MARTAND SINGH OF REWA

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether Prime Minister has given her award on the Narmada Water dispute among the State Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Maharashtra, and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof if not, the time by which the award is expected to be given?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREEL) (a) and (b) The Chief Ministers of the four States concerned have agreed that Rajasthan and Maharashtra would have 0 5 and 0 25 million acre feet respectively of Narmada water for use in their territories and would abide by the decision of the Prime Minister in regard to the allocation of the balance water between Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat, and in regard to the height of the Nayagam Dam proposed by the Government of Gujarat It is expected that the decision would be available in about two months

Shortage of Railway Wagons

4085 SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether wagon shortage is still being felt in some parts of the country despite the various steps taken by the Railway administration to increase the availability of wagons,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) what further steps Government propose to take to increase the availability of wagons?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T A PAI): (a) Yes

(b) Some shortage of wagons, combined with less productivity of the existing wagon fleet caused by frequent social disturbances, hold-up of wagons at Terminals, etc

(c) Movement is streamlined wherever possible and ad hoc orders have also been placed for 15,000 wagons on additional account in 1972-73 Rolling Stock Programme to meet the exigency

राजस्थान में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण के लिए राजस्थान बिजली बोर्ड को सहायता

4086. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राजस्थान के कितने गावो मे बिजली पहुचाने के लिए, अब तक राजस्थान बिजली बोर्ड को सहायता अथवा ऋण के रूप म कितनी धनराशि दी है तथा उसे चालू वर्ष मे सहायता अथवा ऋण के रूप मे कितनी धनराशि दी जाएगी ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बंजरंग कुराल) : राज्य बिजली बोर्डों को ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमो के लिए ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम द्वारा राज्य योजना परिव्ययो के अतिरिक्त योगात्मक धन की व्यवस्था की जाती है निगम ने अब तक राजस्थान बिजली बोर्ड की 23 ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमे स्वीकृत की है जिनके अन्तर्गत 1399 ग्रामो के विद्युतीकरण, 32056 पम्पसेटो के ऊर्जन तथा 3343 लघु और कृषि उद्योगो को विद्युत की सप्लाई के लिए 1226 591 लाख रुपये की ऋण सहायता परिकल्पित है। निगम ने 6-12-7 तक राजस्थान राज्य बिजली बोर्ड को 646 - 895 लाख रुपये दिए है तथा वर्ष की शेष अवधि के दौरान लगभग 200 लाख रुपये की राशि दी जाने अनुसूचित है।

पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों में नई रेलवे लाइन/गाड़ी

4087 **श्री मूलचन्द डागा :** क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या रेलवे बोर्ड का विचार, देश के उन क्षेत्रो मे जो आवागमन के साधनो के अभाव मे आर्थिक, सास्कृतिक तथा विकास की दृष्टि से पिछडे हुए रह गये है, रेल गाडिया चलाने का है,

(ख) क्या अगली पचवर्षीय योजना मे इस सम्बन्ध मे कोई योजना बनाई गई है अथवा बनाने का प्रस्ताव है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो कब तक ?

रेल मत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) (क) से (ग) किसी राज्य या क्षेत्र के आधार पर नही बल्कि समग्र राष्ट्रीय आर्थिक विकास के आधार पर रेलवे के विकास की योजना बनायी जाती है। सरकार अर्द्ध विकसित और पिछडे हुए क्षेत्रो मे परिवहन की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था करने की आवश्यकता के प्रति सजग है लेकिन इस प्रयोजन के लिए सापेक्ष आर्थिक लागत को ध्यान मे रखते हुए विभिन्न वैकल्पिक साधनो पर विचार करना पडता है। चूकि नई लाइनो पर सामान्य राजस्व से ऋण पर पूजी लगानी होती है और उस पर लाभाश का भुगतान करना होता है, इसलिए सामान्यत केवल उन्ही लाइनो के निर्माण पर विचार किया जाता है जो वित्तीय दृष्टि से लाभप्रद होती है अन्यथा उनका अनुरक्षण राजकोष के लिए अपक्षय सिद्ध होगा। तथापि, हाल मे जो लाइन बनायी गयी है/बनायी जा रही है और जिन्हे बनाने का विचार है उनमे से कुछ सयोगवश पिछड हुए/अर्द्धविकसित क्षेत्रो मे से होकर गुजरती है। नई लाइनो के लिए पाचवी योजना के प्रस्ताव अभी तैयार नही किये गये है और अभी से यह बताना सभव नही है कि इस अवधि मे बनने वाली नयी लाइनें किन क्षेत्रो से होकर गुजरेगी।

Survey for broad gauge line from Maldah to Balurghat via Gajal

4088 **SHRI R N BARMAN.** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether his Ministry has taken a decision to conduct Traffic Survey for a new broad gauge line from Maldah to Balurghat via Gajal,

(b) if so, how much of the survey work has been completed so far, and

(c) how much time is likely to be taken to complete the survey?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T A PAI): (a) Yes

(b) and (c) Preliminary arrangements have been made and the survey is being taken up The survey will be completed before the onset of the next monsoon

T A and Officiating Allowance to Relieving Assistant Station Masters, Delhi Division (Northern Railway).

4089 **SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Railway Board issued orders in April, 1969 that both Travelling Allowance and Officiating Allowance are admissible to Relieving Assistant Station Masters,

(b) whether the officiating Allowance is admissible to those Assistant Station Masters whose cases were pending for decision at the time of issue of the above Railway Board's orders, and

(c) if so, the reasons for not making payment to Assistant Station Masters in Delhi Division whose cases were pending at that time.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T A PAI) (a) Yes In April, 1969 orders were issued to the effect that Relieving/Leave Reserve Staff when deputed to a place other than

their headquarters to relieve staff in higher grades, should be allowed daily allowance during their stay at the outstation, in addition to officiating pay|allowance provided the other terms and conditions for the grant of daily allowance are satisfied.

(b) No officiating allowance claim was pending at the time of issue of Railway Board's orders referred to above.

(c) Qestion does not arise.

Duty Roster of Asstt. Station Masters, Delhi Division (Northern Railway)

4090. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway Board issued orde.s to the General Manager, Northern Railway for implementing the straight Duty Roster of Assistant Station Masters on the Northern Railway;

(b) whether the straight Duty Roster has been implemented in six Divisions of the Northern Railway except in Delhi Division; and

(c) the reasons for not implementing the straight Duty Roster in Delhi Division?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes, but a period of two years from November, 1971 was laid down for complete implementation because a large number of Assistant Station Masters had to be trained in goods duty before straight duty rosters could be prescribed.

(b) No, the position is that in some stations it has been possible to introdue straight rosters, but not in all.

(c) Straight Duty Rosters for the Assistant Station Masters have not been introduced throughout all the Divisions of the Northern Railway because the requisite number of such staff trained in goods working is not yet available.

Confirmation of Station Masters/Assistant Station Masters, Delhi Division (Northtrn Railway)

4091. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the seniority list of Stat on Masters/Assistant Station Masters of Delhi Division has been finalised:

(b) whether the Station Masters|Assistant Station Masters having 25 years service or more have not been confirmed in Delhi Division so far; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Confirmation of those Assistant Station Masters|Station Masters who have not deposited the security money and who are undergoing punishments or against whom D.A.R.|Vigilance cases are pending, not been ordered.

Strength of Assistant Station Masters and Station Masters, Delhi Division (Northern Railway)

4092. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the actual strength and sanctioned strenght of Assistant Station Masters in grade 130-240 and Station Masters|Assistant Station Masters in grade Rs. 205-280 in Delhi Division; and

(b) the number of vacancies required to be filled in, grade-wise and the reasons for delay in filling up the vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a)

Category	Actual strength	Sanctioned strength
Assistant Station Masters (Rs. 130—240)	476	518
Station Masters/ Asstt. Station Masters (Rs. 205—280)	308	313

(b) The number of vacancies in grade Rs. 130—240 and Rs. 205—280 is 42 and 5 respectively. A batch of 107 candidates is under training in the Railway Zonal Training School, Chandausi who will be available for posting as Assistant Station Masters by the end of March, 1973. Action has also been taken for filling up vacancies of Assistant Station Masters|Station Masters in grade Rs. 205—280.

Rest giver Asstt. Station Masters in Delhi Division (Northern Railway)

4093. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are Rest Giver Assistant Station Masters in the Grade of Rs. 205—280 in six Divisions of the Northern Railway except in Delhi Division; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not providing Rest Giver Assistant Station Masters in the said grade in Delhi Division?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes.

(b) Higher grade posts of Assistant Station Masters are allotted on the basis of prescribed percentages. On the Delhi Division so far, the working posts and rest giver posts in scale Rs. 205—280 have not been separated. There is also an excess of 24 posts in scale Rs. 250—380 because of which some posts in the lower grade of Rs. 205—280 were kept unoperated till the excess was wiped out.

Action has however, now been initiated to segregate Rest Giver posts of Assistant Station Masters in grade Rs. 205—280 from the working strength and to allot the appropriate scale to Rest giver Assistant Station Masters.

झांसी जिले में तापीय विद्युत् संयंत्र की स्थापना

4094. डा० गोविन्द दास रिछारिया : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार झांसी जिले (उत्तर प्रदेश) में माताटोला बांध अथवा बेतवा नदी पर तापीय विद्युत् संयंत्र स्थापित करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और इसे कब तक स्थापित किया जायेगा ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील) : (क) और (ख). उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का झांसी जिले में परिछा बांध के निकट बुन्देलखण्ड क्षेत्र में लगभग 400 मैगावाट क्षमता के एक तापीय विद्युत् संयंत्र को स्थापित करने के लिए प्रस्ताव है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार कर रही है।

Rail link between Ambaguda and Kesinga

4095. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to have a railway link between Ambaguda and Kesinga;

(b) if so, whether survey has been ordered; and

(c) if so, when is it going to be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) No.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Rail link between Koraput and Bastar

4096. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether South Eastern Railway has been ordered by the Railway Board to conduct a survey for an alternative Rail link for movement of future traffic from Koraput to Bastar area as D.B K. Railway is meant only for transport of iron ore; and

(b) if so, what is the progress of work in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). No surveys have been carried out or ordered for a rail link between Koraput and Bastar and Ambaguda and Kesinga. However, feasibility-cum-cost studies for a line from Ambaguda to Lanjigarh Road carried out in 1965-66 had revealed that the proposal will not be financially justified

A traffic survey for a B.G. line from Dhalli-Rajhara to Dantewara/Jagdalpur *via* Bastar has also recently been completed and the report is under examination of the Railway Board. A decision regarding construction of this line (Dhalli Rajhara-Dantewara/ Jagdalpur) will be taken after the examination is completed and the results thereof become known

Allotment of Fallow Land to Class IV Railway Employees for Cultivation

4097. SHRI J G. KADAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many hectares of fallow land under Railway control was given to Railway employees for growing food grains etc. in the year 1972-73 as announced by Railway Minister in Parliament; and

(b) how many Class IV Railway employees have taken advantage of the above scheme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER FOR RAILWAYS (SHRI T A. PAI): (a) 13,012 788 hectares

(b) 20,920 Class IV employees State-wise break-up is as under:—

Andhra	325	Assam	38
Bihar	2,794	Delhi	7
Gujrat	1,198	Haryana	144
Himachal Pradesh	127	Kerala	831
Madhya Pradesh	1,789	Mahrasthra	1,688
Mysore	429	Nagaland	1
Orissa	408	Punjab	589
Rajasthan	1,156	Tamil Nadu	1,031
Tripura	12	Uttar Pradesh	6,046
West Bengal	2,307		
TOTAL	20.920		

Railway line between Bichia Station and Kaurialaghat via. River Ghagra

4098. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has so far been made in the construction of Railway line between Bichia and Kaurialaghat Stations on the North-Eastern Railway connecting the two Districts of Bahraich and Lakhimpur Kheri of Uttar Pradesh *via* river Ghagra; and

(b) by what time Government propose to finish the work?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Construction of this rail link has been sanctioned as ancillary to the Barabanki-Samastipur M.G. to B.G. conversion project on 25th April, 1972. Preliminary arrangements have been initiated for commencing the work.

(b) By March, 1975.

Setting up of a Power Project in Nepal

4099. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up in the near future a power project in the territory of Nepal, near Bahraich district (Uttar Pradesh), under Indo-Nepal auspices to supply electricity to the North-eastern region of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) whether there is any other alternative scheme to provide electricity at cheap rate to the said region?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) Yes, Sir. There is a proposal by the Nepal Government to set up a large hydro electric power station at Karnali in Nepal from which power supply could be made to Uttar Pradesh.

(b) There is also a proposal for setting up Pancheshwar Hydel Project on the U.P. Nepal border with a capacity of 590 MW firm power and 5200 million kwh annual energy output.

Aid for Irrigation Projects in Mysore

4100. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mysore Government have asked for Centre's aid for irrigation projects in that State;

(b) the projects for which the Mysore Government want Central aid; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) to (c). The Mysore Government has approached the Central Government for special assistance for four of their major irrigation projects *viz.*, upper Krishna Project, Malaprabha Project, Ghataprabha project stage II and Hemavathi project. A study Team was sent by the Planning Commission in early October 1972 to assess the requirements for Upper Krishna Stage I, Malaprabha and Ghataprabha. Stage Stage II project. The report of the Study Team is being looked into.

Damage to Sharavathy Hydro-electric Project, Mysore

4101. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether damage has been caussed to the water conductor systems of the Sharavathy Hydro-electric project in Mysore State;

(b) whether any repair work has been started and the Central Government have given any technical assistance; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Repairs were started on 28th August, 1972 and completed on 3rd September 1972. Three Technical Experts were deputed by the Government of India for observation of the damages caused to the Water Conductor System and to advise on the repairs to be carried out.

(c) Weaker concrete in pot-holes was, chisled, cleaned and fresh concrete was laid and gunnited. Repairs were carried out satisfactorily and the tunnel was put into operation on the 4th September 1972.

Installation of Nitrogen and Phosphates Plants

4102. SHRI B. S. BHAURA:
SHRI D. K. PANDA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether plants with capacity of 6.5 million tonnes of Nitrogen and 2.5 million tonnes of Phosphates have to be installed by 1978-79 in order to meet the demand of fertilizers;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the programme laid down in this regard; and

(c) whether decision regarding investment in public and private sector has not been taken yet?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) According to present indications, the consumption of fertilizers by the end of the Fifth Plan is expected to be of the order of 5.2 million tonnes of nitrogen and 2.1 million tonnes of P205. To achieve this consumption target, a total capacity of about 7 million tonnes of nitrogen and 2.5 million tonnes of P205 would have to be developed well ahead of the terminal year of the Fifth Plan.

(b) and (c). A Task Force has been set up to consider on an integrated basis the various aspects relating to the development of the aforesaid capacity and other connected problems. The studies in this connection are under way.

Railways capacity to meet Industry's requirement of Wagons

4103. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:
SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are in a position to meet the requirement of wagons in the country;

(b) the demand for wagons six months ago; and

(c) how much of it could be met?

THE MINISTER FOR RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Not all the requirements in time.

(b) and (c). During January to June 1972, 46,26,643 wagons were supplied against indents of 76,02,142 wagons all of which cannot be considered as genuine because of the many cancellations that took place when wagons were supplied.

"Operation Sabarmati" launched by Western Railway

404. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether "Operation Sabarmati" programme was launched by the Western Railway Administration at Sabarmati Goods Shed (T P.) from 15th January, 1971 to 14th February, 1971;

(b) if so, the irregularities noticed and the remedial measures taken during the programme;

(c) the number of full wagon load and "Small" wagon dealt with by Sabarmati Station from April 72 to October 72, month-wise; and

(d) the number of Goods Clerks employed for transhipment purpose and actually required according to the prescribed yard stick, and the defeciancy, if any and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes.

(b) Some of the major irregularities noticed during the drive are enumerated below:

(i) Irregular placement of wagons.

(ii) Incorrect marking, labelling, loading of wagons from forwarding stations.

(iii) Incorrect reporting of Damage and Deficiency messages i.e., packing

condition weighment particulars, No. of packages, position of panel cut, etc. not shown.

(iv) Jute twine used for sealing in some cases instead of cotton tape.

(v) Tie-on labels not used on open wagons.

(vi) Guidances and copies of invoices not kept in wagons.

(vii) Insufficient number of rivets used.

(viii) Dunnage not provided where required.

So far as Sabarmati Transhipment Point was concerned, most of the irregularities were rectified at the spot. Inrespect of others necessary follow up action was taken.

(c) The information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House: [*Placed in Library, See No.* LT-8999/72].

(d) 45 Goods Clerks have been employed at Sabarmati for transhipment work. This strength is considered adequate to meet the normal requirements of traffic as per yardstick.

Booking of Perishable Consignments at Ahmedabad Station

4105. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of perishable Consignments booked from Ahmedabad Parcel Office, during April and May 72, separately for Jodhpur, Delhi, Jaipur, Ajmer, Rajkot, Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Jetalsar and Junagadh stations, month-wise;

(b) the total number of parcels which did not reach destinations at all and the total amount of claim paid in lieu thereof; and

(c) the reasons for the loss and the remedial steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER FOR RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) The information is given below:—

Destination Station	No. of consignments booked during	
	April '72	May '72
Jodhpur . . .	9001	4879
Delhi . . .	30238	13293
Jaipur . . .	8443	6872
Ajmer . . .	6891	7938
Rajkot .	23	20
Jamnagar .	149	48
Bhavnagar .	319	491
Jetalsar . . .	.	..
Junagadh	60	68

(b) The total number of parcels which did not reach destinations mantioned above was 381. The amount of claims so far paid works out to Rs. 10,280 75 P.

(c) The loss is attributable to irregular loading at the booking station or over-carriage beyond destination stations. To prevent such occurrences, the Railway Administration has issued instructions to ensure correct loading of all parcels invariably accompanied by the relevant Parcel Way Bill and to see that marking, packing and labelling is correctly done. The staff responsible for short loading or cross loading in specific cases are also to be taken up suitably.

Request of I.O.C. to Various Government Departments for Meeting their Requirments from Sc|st Candidates

4106 SHRI A S KASTURE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether Indian Oil Corporation had approached various Government Departments vide its letter No P&A|1121|Genl dated the 1st April, 1970 for meeting its requirements to various grades of officers from Scheduled Caste|Tribes,

(b) if so, the number of candidates belonging to these communities who applied in response thereto, and

(c) the number of candidates finally selected and appointed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) 532.

(c) None of the applicants could be selected as the Corporation finally decided not to proceed with the recruitment on account of the agitation made by the employees against the recurtment procedure followed by the Corporation

Staff strength, category-wise in I.O.C and Number of Employees Belonging to Scheduled Tribes

4107. SHRI A S KASTURE Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state·

(a) the staff strength category-wise, in the Indian Oil Corporation as on the 1st January, 1972 and the number of employees belonging to Scheduled Caste|Tribes,

(b) Whether reservation quota for Scheduled Castes and Tribes has been maintained and if not the reasons therefor; and

(c) what specific steps Government propose to take to fulfil the short fall?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) The category-wise staff strength and the number of employees belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes working under each category are shown below

	Class		
	I	II	III
(i) Staff Strength as on 1-1-72 (categorywise)	2559	3745	8699
(ii) No of employees belonging to SC/STs	21	64	971

(b) It has not been possible for the Corporation to maintain the prescribed quota of reservation for the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes category-wise due to the non-availability of suitable candidates from these communities Besides, IOC had also to take over some staff of the private oil companies consequent upon the purchase of their facilities and none of these belonged to Scheduled Caste/Tribe categories

(c) The Corporation continues to take the following measures to recruit members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in line with the directive issued by the Government with regard to the reservation of posts for the members belonging to these communities

(i) Relaxation with regard to job qualifications both at the time of preliminary screening of applications and final selection of the candidates

(ii) Corporation provides in-service training to the members of the Scheduled Caste/Tribes on released standards in the case of jobs of technical nature.

(iii) Wide publicity is given in respect of the vacancies reserved for these communities.

अजमेर डिवीजन (पश्चिम रेलवे) के डिवीजनल आपरेटिंग सुपरिंटेंडेंट के विरुद्ध ब्यावर स्टेशन के व्यापारियों द्वारा शिकायत

4108. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिम रेलवे के ब्यावर स्टेशन के व्यापारियों ने अजमेर डिवीजन के डिवीजनल आपरेटिंग सुपरिन्टेन्डेन्ट के विरुद्ध शिकायत की है;

(ख) क्या डिवीजनल आपरेटिंग सुपरिन्टेन्डेन्ट ने व्यापारियों को कहा था कि उन्हें अपना सामान रेलवे अहाते के अन्दर बिल्कुल ही नहीं लाना चाहिए;

(ग) अप्रैल से अक्तूबर, 1970, 1971 और 1972 की अवधि में अलग-अलग अजमेर, ब्यावर, मारवाड़ जंकशन, पालनपुर, डीसा, भामर, जवाई बांध स्टेशनों पर विभिन्न वस्तुओं का कुल कितना लदान किया गया तथा उससे कितना राजस्व प्राप्त हुआ और उसमें अन्तर के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) अप्रैल से अक्तूबर, 1970, 1971 और 1972 की अवधि में अजमेर, ब्यावर, मारवाड़ जंकशन, पालनपुर, डीसा, भामर और जवाई बांध स्टेशनों पर लादे गये माल-डिब्बों की कुल संख्या और आमदनी इस प्रकार थी :—

स्टेशन	लादे गये माल डिब्बों की संख्या (अप्रैल से अक्तूबर)			आमदनी (अप्रैल से अक्तूबर)		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
अजमेर .	1072	2301	1364	3,48,681	14,72,435	6,78,482
ब्यावर .	681	1485	1018	3,83,721	9,94,004	6,19,711
मारवाड़ जं०	181	383	236	65,155	1,89,635	83,165
पालनपुर .	1310	2890	1916	5,16,071	12,84,330	8,30,592
डीसा .	403	1097	755	1,82,641	4,00,831	2,66,057
भामर .	48	164	210	11,957	76,737	94,746
जवाई बांध	415	1015	741	1,91,623	5,56,379	5,43,564
जोड़	4110	9335	6240	16,99,849	49 74,351	31,16,317

1972 के अप्रैल से अक्तूबर तक की अवधि में, 1971 की इसी अवधि की तुलना में इन स्टेशनों से लदान और आमदनी कम हुई क्योंकि अजमेर मण्डल में माल-डिब्बों की उपलब्धता कम रही जिसका कारण यह था कि चंदेरिया और खेमोली से सीमेन्ट तथा उदयपुर और कांडला से उर्वरक जैसे अनिवार्य यातायात की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए लदान को विनियमित करना पड़ा और खाली डिब्बों को हटा कर उक्त स्टेशनों को भेजना पड़ा ।

(घ) अजमेर मंडल पर माल डिब्बो का स्टाक बनाने के लिए कार्रवाई की गयी है ताकि इन स्टेशनों पर लदान में वृद्धि की जा सके ।

Expenditure on conversion of Metre Gauge Line to Broad Gauge from Barabanki to Barauni and Muzaffarpur

4109. SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount to be spent on the conversion of Metre Gauge to Broad Gauge from Barabanki to Barauni and Muzaffarpur; and

(b) whether no administrative and other sanctions have been made so far and if so, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Rs. 46.36 crores.

(b) The estimate for this work has been sanctioned on 25-4-1972. Necessary preliminary arrangement are being made to take up the work.

Take over of Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission

4110. SHRI DINESH CHANDER GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the effective control of the Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission has been taken over by the Central Government; and

(b) if so, the measures Government propose to take to combat the floods menace from the Brahmaputra?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). The Government of India has in principle agreed to the proposal of setting up of an autonomous organisation for the planning and implementation of flood control measures in the Brahamputra Valley. This is to be finalised on receipt of the concurrence of the State Government to the details.

संसद् सदस्यों के पत्रों का उत्तर न देने के बारे में जनरल मैनेजरों को निराश

4111. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलों के जनरल मैनेजरों तथा अन्य उच्च अधिकारियों को कुछ निर्देश दिये गये हैं कि वे संसद् सदस्यों द्वारा भेजे गये पत्रों का उत्तर न दें;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उन निर्देशों की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी; और

(ग) ऐसे निर्देश जारी किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Production of Fertiliser Suffering due to internal ailments in F.C.I.

4112. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to Editorial of

the *Stateman* dated the 26th November, 1972 appearing under caption "Demands for Fertilizer" stating that production of fertilizers is suffering mainly because of internal ailments in the Fertilizer Corporation of India and that its inefficient management has crippled Sindri, Gorakhpur and Nangal plants; and

(b) if so, Governments reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The problem at Sindri is that it is an old and ageing plant which suffers from frequent mechanical failures and other breakdowns. The non-availability of raw materials of the requisite type, namely, gypsum and coal, is also proving to be another bottleneck to production efficiency. Various corrective steps have been, or are being, taken to get over these problems and also maximise production. Among other things, a 'rationalisation' scheme for production of phosphatic fertilizers, which will eliminate dependence on natural gypsum is under implementation. Another Scheme, known as the Sindri 'Modernisation' Scheme is also under consideration. This scheme will be based on heavy petroleum fractions as the feedstock in lieu of coke and coke oven gas presently being used at Sindri as the feedstock.

Production at Gorkhapur was affected as a result mainly of a labour strike lasting for over a month.

The Nangal plant is capable of operating at full capacity and even more, provided adequate power is made available to it. As a result, however, of the power shortage in the region, power supply is presently restricted to 98 MW per day, as against its contracted demand of 164 MW. This means a production loss of about 30,000 tonnes per annum of nitrogen. In this context, a scheme for expansion of Nangal using fuel oil heavy fractions as the feedstock in lieu of electricity is also under consideration.

SHRI S. A. KADER: Sir, I want to raise a point of procedure.

MR. SPEAKER: Not now; after some time. He must know the order of business. He cannot get up an time he wants.

---

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED CLOSURE OF EVENING COLLEGES AND THREE FACULTIES OF BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर): अध्यक्ष जी, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूं और प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वे इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :—

> "छात्र असंतोष के परिणामस्वरूप बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के सायंकालीन कालेजों और तीन संकायों के अनिश्चित काल के लिए बन्द किये जाने का समाचार।"

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): Sir, soon after the Banaras Hindu University reopened after the Dussehra vacations, Shri Mahendra Nath Singh and Shri P. N. Srivastava, Vice-President and General Secretary of the Students Union started an agitation for the fulfilment of certain demands. On 17th November, 1972 they organised a meeting outside the University Gate and put forth 34 demands. These included withdrawal of expulsion orders and re-admission of

[Prof. S. Narul Hasan].

all the students expelled last years, promotion of first year students in all the faculties in the same manner as in Commerce and Art faculties, appointment of all the Heads of Departments by rotation according to senority on a 2 year term, shifting of evening college from the city campus to the main campus, and modifications of the Bar Council of India regulations. The Vice-Chancellor had earlier constituted a Joint Students Faculty Consultative Committee which included the President, Vice-President and General Secretary of the Students Union for mutual discussion and in particular to secure students' participation. The Vice-President and the General Secretary of the Students Union did not, however, attend the meeting of this Committee. Instead they went out of Varanasi. On their return, the Registrar met them and requested them to meet and discuss the various demands with the Vice-Chancellor. The General Secretary met the Vice-Chancellor on November 25, 1972 and discussed some of the demands and promised to meet him again but did not do so. The Vice-President of the Union never met the Vice-Chancellor. Instead both of them started organising meetings and leading groups of students to the University Office for fulfilment of their demands. For almost two weeks they, along with outsiders, organised meetings (which they were not permitted to do during college hours), used loud speakers which disturbed the classes and caused dislocation of traffic inside the campus.

On December 1, 1972, when the Vice-Chancellor went to the DAV College to address a meeting of the students, a mob shouting slogans for the withdrawal of expulsion orders and re-admission of expelled students assaulted him and damaged his car. The Vice-Chancellor was escorted to the function with police assistance. While he was returning after the meeting, he was manhandled by a section of the mob. On his reaching the campus from the DAV College, a crowd of nearly 500 students and some anti-social elements from outside 'gheraoed' him. The police had to be called in and on arrival of the police the crowd dispersed.

On December 2, 1972, the Vice-President of the Students Union gave an assurance to the Vice-Chancellor in the presence of the City Magistrate that they would place their demands in a peaceful manner if the police was withdrawn from the campus. Thereupon the District authorities were requested to withdraw the police force and the police withdrew on December 3, 1972.

On December 4, 1972 the Vice-President and the General Secretary of the Students Union organised a meeting in the University during class hours in contravention of the Registrar's notification and led a crowd of nearly 200 students to the Central Office of the University. About 40 students forced their entry into the Registrar's Office and asked him in a threatening language to call back the Vice-Chancellor from Delhi where he had gone for attending a meeting.

On December 5, 1972, the Vice-President of the Union and his supporters organised a "Black Day" and took a procession to the Town Hall

On December 7, 1972, at about 1.30 P.M., when the Vice-Chancellor was out of the University, a crowd of students surrounded his residence and conveyed through the peon a message that if the Vice-Chancellor did not meet them by 2.00 P.M. they would be free to take such action as they deemed proper. The students also threatened that if their demands were not conceded the whole University would be burnt. At this stage, the District Magistrate and the Senior Superintendent of Police entered the campus and requested the crowd to disperse peacefully. The crowd

refused to do so The police used water hosepipes to disperse the crowd. The mob became violent and indulged in widespread brickbatting and arson. The University Offices were broken open and the University branch of the State Bank was attacked and an attempt was made to loot it Attempt was also made to set the University post office on fire The Cafetaria and the City Delegacy office were broken open and some articles removed A tent near the University telephone exchange was set on fire and two headgears of the exchange looted The University Dispensary was broken open and a car of the University badly damaged About half a dozen packing cases containing consignment of scientific material which were being brought from the Railway Station were snatched and set on fire One woman in the campus was robbed of her necklace

In view of the widespread brickbatting, arson and looting, the Vice-Chancellor, in consultation with the Academic Council, decided to close down the faculties of Law, Arts and Social Sciences, including the evening Colleges *sine die*

On December 8, 1972 violence again broke out. Dr Umesh Prasad, Reader in Economics, was attacked by hooligans and beaten He was taken to the Hospital where two of his front teeth which had been loosened by beating had to be removed. A Senior Research Scholar was also severely beaten. The University Cooperative Store was completely ransacked and then set on fire. Two other stores were also broken open and looted. Attempt was also made to set the PWD Store on fire After consulting the Academic Council, the Vice-Chancellor ordered the closure of all the faculties and advised the students to vacate the hostel within 24 hours.

Government view these developments with profound concern and condemn such violence and vandalism. I appeal to all sections of this House, leaders of public opinion and the general body of teachers and students to use their influence in restoring normal and peaceful condition so that this great University, of which the country is justly proud, may be able to function normally

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी . अध्यक्ष जी, यूनिवर्सिटी के कोई प्रोफेसर जब शिक्षा मंत्री हो जाते है तो किस तरह के वक्तव्य देते हैं यह पिछले सप्ताह से इस सदन मे हम देख रहे है। प्राफेसर नुरुल हसन अलीगढ यूनिवर्सिटी मे प्रोफेसर थे, लेकिन शिक्षा मंत्री बनते ही उन की भाषा बदल गई। उस समय भी अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी मे हिंसा हुई थी। वाइस चासलर पर कातिलाना हमला करने की कोशिश की गई थी तब उन्होने पुलिस बनाये रखने की माग का समर्थन नही किया था।

मुझे बडा अफसोस है कि इस सदन के सामने तथ्यो को सही रूप मे नही रक्खा गया। जो नीति वाइस चासलर अपना रहे है उस के शिकार शिक्षा मंत्री हुए जान पडते हैं। इस सारे वक्तव्य मे यूनियन के वाइस प्रेसीडेंट और जनरल सेक्रेटरी की चर्चा की गई है। यूनियन के प्रेजीडेंट का हवाला नही दिया गया। क्या यह सच नही है कि यूनियन के प्रेजिडेंट और वाइस प्रेजिडेंट दोनो वाइस चासलर से 2 दिसम्बर को मिले थे ? मगर शिक्षा मंत्री अपने वक्तव्य मे कहते हैं कि खाली वाइस प्रेजिडेंट मिले। क्या वह विद्यार्थियो को बांटना चाहते हैं ? क्या वाइस चासलर की विद्यार्थियो मे फूट डालो और राज्य करो की नीति सफल हो सकती है ? यह तो विश्वविद्यालय चलाने का तरीका नही है।

आज स्थिति यह है कि यूनियन के प्रेजिडेंट अलग दल के हैं और वाइस प्रेजिडेंट और जनरल सेक्रेटरी अलग दल के हैं। चुनाव मे ऐसा हो सकता है। नितान्त स्वाभाविक है। उनकी नीतियो मे भी मतभेद हो सकता है। लेकिन मैं तथ्यो की बात कर रहा हूं। लेकिन

मेरे पास दैनिक "आज" है, जो कहता है कि :

> "शनिवार की रात मे काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय छात्र सघ के अध्यक्ष श्री हरिकेश बहादुर और उपाध्यक्ष श्री महेन्द्रनाथ सिंह की वाइस चासलर डाक्टर कालूलाल श्रीमाली से वार्ता के बाद डाक्टर श्रीमाली ने जिलाधिकारी श्री महेश प्रसाद से कहा है कि वे विश्वविद्यालय क्षेत्र से पी० ए० सी० हटा ले।"

लेकिन आप आज का वक्तव्य देखिये। इसमे वाइस प्रेजिडेट के मिलने की बात कही गई है, प्रेजिडेट के मिलने की बात नही कही गई। क्या विश्वविद्यालय के अधिकारी भी शिक्षा मत्री को गलत खबर देते हैं केवल यही खबर गलत नही है, और भी खबरे गलत हैं।

शिक्षा मत्री ने माना है कि वहा से पी० ए० सी० हटा ली गई। विद्यार्थी अपनी मागो के लिए शातिपूर्ण ढग से आन्दोलन कर रहे थे। लेकिन राज्यपाल महोदय 7 दिसम्बर को विश्वविद्यालय के वाइस चासलर के यहा भोजन के लिए आने वाले थे और विद्यार्थी राज्यपाल महोदय से भेट करने के लिए वाइस चासलर के बगले पर एकत्र थे। यह कहना कि वाइस चासलर बगले से चले गये, विद्यार्थियो ने बगले का घेराव कर लिया, यह गलत है। राज्यपाल महोदय विश्वविद्यालय मे आने वाले हैं, वाइस चासलर के साथ भोजन करने के लिए, यह कार्यक्रम सार्वजनिक रूप से घोषित कर दिया गया था।

विद्यार्थी गवर्नर महोदय से मिलना चाहते थे। ऐन वक्त पर भोजन रद्द कर दिया गया और जिस होटल मे राज्यपाल महोदय ठहरे थे उसी मे भोजन की व्यवस्था की गई वाइसचासलर महोदय वहां पहुंचे। छात्र सघ के एक प्रतिनिधि भी, जनरल सेक्रेट्री राज्यपाल महोदय से क्लार्क होटल मे मिले और राज्यपाल महोदय से एक सन्देश लाये विद्यार्थियो के लिए। क्या शिक्षा मत्री महोदय को यह बात मालूम नहीं हुई ?

काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय छात्र सघ के महामत्री श्री प्रभुनारायण श्रीवास्तव ने गुरुवार के अपरान्ह मे राज्यपाल श्री अकबर अली खा से मिल कर उन से विश्व-विद्यालय के मामले मे मध्यस्थता करने का अनुरोध किया, किन्तु राज्यपाल महोदय ने कहा कि जब तक वाइस चासलर और विद्यार्थी मिल कर मध्यस्थता की बात नही करेगें तब तक मै मध्यस्थता नही कर सकता। लेकिन राज्यपाल ने अ ने लिखित सन्देश मे यह आशा व्यक्त की कि छात्र अपना समय अध्ययन मे लगायेगे ताकि वे भी जनरल सेक्रेट्री की तरह प्रथम श्रेणी प्राप्त कर सके। उन्होने विश्वविद्यालय के प्रोफेसरो और वाइस चासलर से भी आशा क. कि वह अपने छात्रो के प्रति स्नेहपूर्ण व्यवहार करेगे।

स्थिति यह है कि जब जनरल सेक्रेट्री गवरनर का सन्देश ले कर वापस आया और कैम्पस मे विद्यार्थियो को सन्देश पढकर सुना रहा था उसी समय विश्वविद्यालय मे पी० ए० सी० ने प्रवेश किया। क्या शिक्षा मत्री महोदय को इस तथ्य का पता है? प. ए सी को देख कर विद्यार्थी चौंके। विद्यार्थियो की सभा शातिपूर्ण ढग से चल रही थी। उसी समय पी. ए० सी० को बुलाने की क्या आवश्यकता थी ? चार विद्यार्थी डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट से बात करने के लिए गये। उन विद्यार्थियो को उसी समय गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया। क्या आवश्यकता थी उन विद्यार्थियो को गिरफ्तार करने की ? सर्वश्री राय बहादुर राय, वेदव्रत मजूमदार, बाबूलाल सिंह यादव, महेन्द्रनाथ सिह जो उपाध्यक्ष थे पुलिस द्वारा विद्यार्थियो की भीड के सामने गिरफ्तार कर लिये गये। क्या यह भडकाने वाली कार्रवाई नही थी ? क्या पुलिस के

[श्री अतल बिहारी लाल वाजपेयी]

लिए उस समय विश्वविद्यालय मे प्रवेश करना आवश्यक था और क्या छात्रो की गिरफ्तारी जरूरी थी ? उस के बाद पुलिस ने पी०ए०सी० ने छात्रावास मेघुस कर विद्यार्थियो को पीटा । इस का शिक्षा मत्री ने अपने वक्तव्य मे कोई उल्लेख नही किया । पुलिस की पिटाई के बाद प्रतिक्रिया मे जो घटना हुई उस का उन्होन विस्तार से हवाला दिया है। कोई भी इन घटनाओ का समर्थन नही कर सकता, लेकिन क्या उन्हे पता है कि पी०ए०सी० ने छात्रावासो मे घुस कर लडको को पीटा ? गर्ल्स होस्टल के वार्डन देवेन्द्र प्रताप नारायण सिंह को बरी तरह से पीटा बी०ए० के अन्तिम वर्ष के विद्यार्थी राकेश शुक्ल की घडी छीन ली, अरविद कुमार जो ब्रोच होस्टल का उसका ट्राजिस्टर छीन लिया । इसके बाद कैम्पस मे स्थिति बिगड गई । क्या शिक्षा मत्री के पास इन तथ्यो को जानन का अपना कोई साधन नही है ? क्या केवल विश्वविद्यालय की एकतरफा सूचना के आधार पर वह स्वय गुमराह होते रहेगे और सदन का गुमराह करते रहेगे ?

मै जानना चाहता हू कि इन तथ्यो को प्रकाश मे लाने के लिए और सच्चाई की तह मे जाने के लिए शिक्षा मत्री वाइस चासलर को सलाह देगे कि जो भी हिसात्मक घटनाए हुई है, भले ही उन मे विद्यार्थो दोषी हो या पी० ए० सी० दोषी हो, वह कसी मजिस्ट्रेट को या किसी जज को नियुक्त करेंगे ? मै चाहता हू कि सच्चाई सामने आये । जो विद्यार्थी हिसा के दोषी हे उन्हे बेपर्दा किया जाये, उन्हे दडित किया जाये, लेकिन आज तो तथ्यो के बारे मे मतभेद है ।

दूसरी बात मै यह यह जानना चाहता हू कि बनारस विश्वविद्यालय कब तक वाइस चासलर की मनमानी से चलेगा ? बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी के लिए अब तक पार्लियामेट मे कानून क्यो नही बनाया? यहा पर डा० वी० के०आर०वी० राव मौजूद हैं । जब वह शिक्षा मत्री थे 1970 में तब उन्होंने सदन में आश्वासन दिया था । मै उन के कुछ शब्द उद्धृत करना चाहता हू

"I would like to give an assurance to my hon friend that I do not like to keep this Bill on the statute book for a day longer than absolutely necessary I do not like nominated executive councils I do not like nominated courts I have functioned all my life m a University and as a University man, I would be the last person in the world to ask for a nominated body for the governance of the University"

यहा अलीगढ विश्वविद्यालय का मामला आया था तब वर्तमान शिक्षा मत्री ने यह आश्वासन दिया था कि बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे मे शीघ्र ही बिल लाया जायेगा । इस बिल को लाने मे देर क्यो हो रही है ? आज मशीनरी नाकन वाइस चासलर के हाथो मे इकट्ठी हो गई है । प्रोफेसरो मे असतोष है छात्रो मे असतोष है । मै उदाहरण देना नही चाहता आप घडी बज रहे है, लेकिन मेरे पास एक ऐसा मामला है कि एक विद्यार्थी को जो एम०ए० की परीक्षा मे बैठा था मगर उन का परिणाम नही निकला, पालिटिकल साईस का प्रोफेसर नियुक्त कर दिया गया । यह हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी का मामला है। मै उस का नाम लेने के लिये तैयार हू । क्या आपने कही सुना है कि विद्यार्थी एम०ए० पास नही वह पढाने के लिये नियुक्त कर लिया जाये? वाइस चासलर महोदय ने प्रोफेसर नियुक्त किया, डीन नियुक्त किया जब कि वहा कोई चुनी हुई सस्था होती है ।

श्री एस०एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर) जब वह एम० पी० बन सकते हैं तब प्रोफेसर क्यो नही बन सकते ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी एम०पी० बनने के लिये तो योग्यता नही चाहिये, मगर प्रोफेसर बनने के लिये योग्यता चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो प्रोफेसर यहां आते हैं उन का क्या किया जाये ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर शिक्षा मंत्री कहें तो मैं इस तरह के अनेक उदाहरण दे सकता हूं, जिनके कारण वहां असन्तोष पैदा हो रहा है। वह इस सदन को बताएं .....

श्री के०डी० मालवीय (डुमारियागंज) : इसके बारे में दूसरी राय भी हो सकती है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं यही कह रहा हूं। मैं साबित करने के लिये तैयार हूं। आखिर उसी सब्जेक्ट में प्रोफेसर कैसे हो सकता है ? लेकिन यह सारी बातें इस लिये हो रही हैं कि वहां कोई एलेक्टेड बाडी नहीं है, कोर्ट नामजद है, एक्जिक्यूटिव कौंसिल नामजद है। रजिस्ट्रार महोदय कैसे आचरण करते हैं मैं इसका उल्लेख नहीं करना चाहता, लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि आखिर बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में बिल लाने में देर क्यों हो रही है और बिल को न लाने के बारे में आधार बनाकर लोगों को अपना असन्तोष प्रकट करने का मौका क्यों दिया जा रहा है ?

श्री के०डी० मालवीय : हमसे ज्यादा चिन्ता आपको क्यों हो रही है ?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The statement made by the hon. Member that a student who has not even passed his M.A. was appointed as a teacher has taken me completely by surprise. I will look into the matter and I have no further comments to offer I would request him to let me have the specific case and I will inquire into it. The Rules of the University are very clear that a person who has not passed Master's Degree examination in the First or High Second Division or has not done some research work or has no teaching experience is not to be appointed as a teacher... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: But he has been given doctorate in that faculty.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The hon. Member knows the Hindi word for it which is called 'Anari' doctorate.

Now, I want to take up...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour. You are casting aspersion on those who are not here to defend themselves!

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: No offence is meant either to the hon. Member who seems aspirant for a honorary doctorate or to those who have got it!

Now, I want to take up another matter, a simple matter, and this refers to the assurance which was given by my esteemed predecessor (Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao) regarding the Bill for the governance of the Banaras Hindu University. Sir, I stand by the views which were expressed by Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao. I share his feelings completely. The fact of the matter is, I had requested the University Grants Commission to appoint a Committee to prepare the outlines of the Bill The report of that Committee with the comments of the UGC has not reached me. As soon as this is available to me, I will take action. I can assure the House, there will not be any further delay on the part of the Ministry or the Government in bringing a Bill. I hope it will be done fairly soon.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about Gajendragadkar Commission?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: That report has been accepted and the broad outlines of the Bill conform to the Gajendragadkar Committee's recommendations. But there are certain specific details of every university which have to be taken due note of For that purpose I had requested UGC to assist Government in giving their advice The Gajendragadkar Committee itself recommended that the Central Government and State Gov-

[Prof. S. Nural Hasan].

ernment should ordinarily consult the UGC before finalising the legislative proposals with regard to universities. Now, I would like to make one point clear. Hon. Members seem to be under the impression that all these decisions were arbitrary decisions of the Vice-Chairman because the executive council and the board are nominated bodies. I gave this information deliberately to the House so that there may be no misunderstanding on this score, because, on both the occasions, the decision of the Vice-Chancellor was taken on the advice of the Academic Council. The Academic Council is not a nominated body, it is a body almost entirely consisting of the academics of the same university. They can co-opt 4 or 5 academics also from other universities. I don't think they could have been present at an emergent meeting and at short notice. Therefore the decisions which have been taken cannot be deemed to be arbitrary decisions These are decisions taken in consultation with the Academic Council of the University. Even if the new Act comes, basically, the structure of the Academic Council will continue to be the same.

The hon. Member said that there should be an inquiry by a judicial personality. I would remind the House of an inquiry which was ordered by the Vice-Chancellor which was conducted by Justice M C. Desai, formerly Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court. On the basis of this report, certain students were expelled. Out of the 17 who were expelled, 13 were permitted to take the examination as ex-students, so that their career might not be adversely affected; they were not permitted to come back as regular students. Only 4 students were not taken back. This whole agitation centres round the demand that the expelled students be taken back. Therefore, this is the respect which unfortunately a group of students has shown to the inquiry conducted by such a high judicial personality as the ex-Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court.

I did not want to refer to the groups and factions, but since the hon. Member has emphasised that fact, I would like to say that the group of the Vice-President and the Secretary who enjoy massive support from Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad and Samajwadi Yuv Jan Sabha have been bent on creating trouble...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Question.

AN HON MEMBER: Hear, hear.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): What is this 'hear, hear' for? For creating trouble?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I am sure that the hon. Members from this side would accept the amendment proposed by Shri Piloo Mody.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon): He has given certain facts to the House. That is why there is 'hear, hear'.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Every time a Minister gives facts, he has to be cheered because all the time he is giving untruths

PROF S. NURUL HASAN: The basic issue before this university or any other university is this Is it a place where intellectual dialogue takes place, where an attempt is made to convince the other people, where dissent is permitted, where a student even though he may be in the minority of one has the right to express his views, or is it a place where intimidation and violence are going to determine the decisions of the university? I think that it is this moral question which this House should always bear in mind.

The Vice-Chancellor had appointed a joint committee of students and teachers to go into all the various demands that the students had proposed. Some of those demands were obviously in my opinion, unacceptable, but there were other demands

which had a great deal of justification and which could have been considered; although they could not straightway have been implemented by the university, they could be discussed and a way out could be found. But instead of going through that procedure of discussion, of persuasion and of trying to convince each other, this group of students appears to have been more interested in establishing its leadership through all types of dubious means and adopted a policy which brought a bad name to the entire student community....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: They are elected leaders of the students.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The hon. Member referred to certain incidents in the university which I had the good fortune and honour to serve. I can assure him that even at that time, my stand was very clear, that violence and attempt to beat up people has no place in a university, and that if a group of individuals decides to intimidate the duly and lawfully constituted authorities of the university, it is the duty of the civil police to help them to carry on the duties which have been entrusted to them and to perform the functions which have been assigned to them by Parliament

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने एक बात पूछी थी, मंत्री महोदय ने वक्तव्य मे कहा है कि 2 दिसम्बर को खाली वाइस-प्रेसिडेंट मिले, लेकिन मैंने अखबार को उद्धृत करते हुए बताया है कि 2 दिसम्बर को वाइस प्रेसिडेंट के साथ प्रेसिडेंट भी थे। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उन्हें यह गलत जानकारी कहा से मिली।

प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन : जवाबदेवाला, मैंने अपने वक्तव्य से एक बात बहुत अहतियात से बयान की है। अहतियात से इस लिये बयान की कि प्रेसिडेंट के बारे में मुझे कोई जानकारी नहीं है कि वह कायलेंट एक्टिविटीज आर्गनाईज कर रहा था।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सवाल मिलने का है कि मिला सच नहीं.. ..

प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन : जुमला खत्म करने की इजाजत हो जाया करे तो बड़ी कृपा होगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जुमला किसी को खत्म करने ही नहीं देते है।

प्रो० नुरुल हसन : अर्ज यह है कि यह जो एक वायोलेंट किस्म का एजीटेशन था जोकि पहली तारीख को हुआ इसकी लीडरशिप वाइस प्रेजिडेंट कर रहे थे। दूसरी तारीख को वाइस प्रेजीडेंट ने भी यह कहा कि हम अपनी डिमाडज पीसफुली रखेंगे और पुलिस वापिस ले ली जाये। इसलिए वाइस प्रेजीडेंट का नाम खास तौर पर कहने की जरूरत थी। चुनाचे पुलिस को हटवा दिया गया।

श्री बी० आर० शुक्ल : (बहराइच) . शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने बहुत विस्तारपूर्वक सब बात बताई हैं। लेकिन सम्पूर्ण उत्तर भारत मे असम से लेकर पजाब तक ऐसे आन्दोलन पिछले कई महीनो से चल रहे हैं। जो 34 मागें विद्यार्थियो की तरफ से रखी गई हैं उनको मैंने भी पढा है। उन मे से अधिकाश मागे ऐसी है जिन को बिल्कुल इरेशनल और प्रीपास्टरस कहा जाना चाहिए। जब एक ओर से ऐसी बेबुनियाद मागें प्रस्तुत की जायें और उन मागो को 14 नवम्बर से 17 नवम्बर के बीच पारित भी कर दिया जाये तो मैं जानना चाहता हू कि शिक्षा अधिकारी जो विश्वविद्यालय से सम्बद्ध थे उन्होने क्या कदम उठाये इसके लिए कि छात्रो के बीच में इन मांगों को लेकर जनमत तैयार किया जाए और बताया जाए, कि इनकी पूर्ति करना असम्भव है, ये निराधार मागें हैं, इन मे कोई तर्क नहीं है, कोई वजन इन मागो के पीछे नहीं है। उस समय से लेकर और 7 और 8 दिसम्बर तक उपकुलपति महोदय और शिक्षाधिकारी और शासन जोकि इस

[श्री बी० आर० शुक्ल]

मुल्क में व्यवस्था बनाये रखने के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं क्यों उदासीन रहे इस तरफ से और क्यों सोते रहे ? यह तो कोई उत्तर नहीं है कि नृशंसता या उदंडता के वातावरण को पनपने न दिया जाये और जब स्थिति चरम सीमा तक पहुच जाए उसके बाद पी० ए० सी० को बुलाया जाये । 1 तारीख से 7 तारीख के बीच उपद्रवी तत्व विश्वविद्यालय के अन्दर मीटिंग आर्गेनाइज़ कर रहे थे । उस वक्त उनके खिलाफ कोई स्टेप क्यों नहीं उठाए गए ? अगर विश्वविद्यालय के अन्दर अधिकांश छात्र ऐसे हैं जो शान्तिमय तरीके से अपना विद्याध्ययन करना चाहते हैं तो कुछ ऐसे आदमी जो बाहरी तत्व हैं या राजनीतिक या असामाजिक तत्व हैं और जो वातावरण को दूषित करना चाहते हैं उन को आइसोलेट करने के लिए जनमत क्यों नहीं तैयार किया जाता ? शिक्षा संस्थाओं के लिए जिम्मेदार अध्यापक और जो राजनीतिक कार्यकर्ता हैं, खास तौर से मैं अपने लोगों की तरफ इशारा करना चाहता हूं हम लोग क्यों इन समस्याओं की ओर तटस्थता दिखाते हैं । दिल्ली जो राजधानी है वहां भी यही घटनाएं घट रहीं हैं, लखनऊ, वाराणासी, पंजाब आदि में भी ऐसी ही घटनाएं घट रही हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इन के सम्बन्ध में शासन ने क्या कदम उठये हैं ? कौन कौन सी पार्टियां हैं जोकि इससे लाभ उठाना चाहती हैं ? मैं चाहता हूं कि उनको खुलमखुल्ला इंगित किया जाए । कौन-कौन से लोग हैं और उन का क्या हाथ रहा है, इसको बताया जाए ।

हर पार्टी के जितने जिम्मेदार नेता हैं और जो छात्रों के भविष्य और इस देश के भविष्य में दिलचस्पी रखते हैं और ऐसे दलों के वरिष्ठ नेताओं को भी जैसे अटल विहारी वाजपेयी हैं या दूसरे लोग हैं उनको दिखाया जाए और बताया जाए कि जितनी ये 34 मांगें हैं वे बतायें कि इन में से कौन सी ऐसी हैं जिनकी पूर्ति करना सम्भव है या जो इस काबिल हैं कि इनको स्वीकार कर लिया जाये ? इस मनोवृत्ति को भी त्याग देना होगा कि यहां पर तो कुछ कहते हैं लेकिन प्लेटफार्म पर बाद में जा कर स्टुडेंट्स का साथ देते हैं । जब तर्क की बात होती है तब तो कहते हैं कि ठीक है लेकिन बाद में कुछ और ही करते हैं उन को भी एसा नहीं करना चाहिए । बजाये इसके कि जुडिशल इनक्वायरी बिठायी जाये, बहुत हिम्मत के साथ, साहस के साथ जो शिक्षित वर्ग है, जो प्रबुद्ध वर्ग है, जो राजनीतिक और सामाजिक नेता हैं मैं चाहता हूं कि वे बिल्कुल चुपचाप न बठें बल्कि सक्रिय रूप से आगे आयें और हजार आदमी एक चीज़ को गलत करते हैं तो बजाय उसके आगे नत मस्तक होने के और क्राऊड साइकलोजी के आगे झुकने के बजाय तर्क और न्याय का साथ दें और चाहे थोड़ी देर के लिए वे अल्पसंख्या में भी हों तब भी वे उसका मुकाबला करें ।

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I entirely agree with the hon. member that the time has come when political leaders should use their influence..

AN HON. MEMBER: If they have any.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I think they have a lot of influence. They should make it clear that any type of intimidation or violence will not be tolerated and that no university can function in that manner. It is a question of the future of the new generation that they should be enabled to carry on their studies by improving their intellect by learning to dissent by argument and putting forward facts, by sifting facts, sifting evidence and sifting arguments. Therefore, I am in full agreement with the hon. member that it is now necessary that those sections of the student community which feel that they can attract greater attention and

notice of House if they cread tourble are made to feel that the disapproval of this House is very strong and that a demand will be accepted on its merits and not because it is going to be put forward in a violent manner. In fact, the disapproval of the political leaders of even a reasonable demand put forward in a violent and intimidatory manner would discourage violence and intimidation if this is made to known to all. On behalf of Government, I want to make it absolutely clear that we will not be a party to the acceptance of any demand which is the result of intimidation or threats. So far as the elements are concerned, I have already stated that in the Banaras Hindu University, the two leaders were supported by the Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad and Samajwad Yuvjan Sabha.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: What about the President?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The President was not involved in organising violent agitations

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह पार्टी ब्लिन्दी हो रही है। आप बताएं कि प्रेजीडेंट किस पार्टी के हैं?

PROF S NURUL HASAN: I am prepared to state on behalf of my party—my party is occupying virtually more than two-thirds of this House—that my party will not accept any intimidatory or violent demand of any kind.

SHRI G VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): Does it apply to Tamil Nadu also, where you are in the opposition?

SHRI PILOO MODY: His excuse is that in Tamil Nadu his party is not in existence and so it will not apply to Tamil Nadu.

PROF. S NURUL HASAN: If the hon. Member wants that the Tamil Nadu situation should not be discussed by the Assembly of Tamil Nadu but by this august House I am quite prepared to discuss the Tamil Nadu student situaion also .... (*Interruptions*) I am talking about the academic position. The academic position is that the university is not a place for intimidation and violence and argument should be met with argument even though dissent should be permitted and even encouraged. I am willing to give this assurance. But I would appeal to the leaders of other politcal parties that they should also take up this matter as a non--party manner, because it affects the future of the entire new generation. My children and your children are going to suffer, if the universities do not function properly

SHRI PILOO MODY: Your grand children.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्षजी इस का तरीका यह है कि शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय एक सम्मेलन बुलाएं, सभी राजनीतिक दलों के नेताओं को उस में निमंत्रित करें। केवल सदन में कहना काफी नहीं है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी में बंधी हुई है। सम्मेलन बुलाइये, जिसमें सब राजनीतिक दल भाग लें और हम सब जैन्टिल मैन्ज एग्रीमेन्ट करें कि पोलिटीकल पार्टीज यूनीवर्सिटीज को एक्सप्लाएट नहीं करेंगी।

MR SPEAKER: Shri Ramavatar Shastri Absent.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) Sir, I want to submit ...

MR. SPEAKER: This is not yet over. There is one more Member. Further, I am not allowing it because it came to me too late So, kindly keep sitting.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: (Tellicherry): I want to draw the attention of the House to a few developments that have taken place in the very recent past. When the students of Delhi went on a strike, a

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

few students of the Banaras Hindu University, led by the Vidyarthi Parishad leaders, came here and they more or less declared a war on the government. They said that they will create such a situation in the country. It was an expression of solidarity by the Vidyarthi Parishad-led students of the Banaras Hindu University to their counterparts here, who were creating such a situation in the Delhi University.

Then there is a news item in today's *Statesman* that the student union leader of the Dehi University, along with the student union leader of the Aligarh Muslim University, is going to convene a conference where they are going to discuss the student unrest and the future course of action which they might adopt.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: What is wrong about it?

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: There is nothing wrong about it. But when I heard Shri Vajpayee pleading the case of the students, I was reminded of the devil quoting the scripture.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: He is the only angel in the House.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I know there are many others.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: An angel is supposed to be white, not red.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: For the last few years several commissons were appointed to go into the working of the Banaras Hindu University and they have come out with several recommendations. One of the main points brought out by the Gajendragadkar Commission, as well as the Commission just now mentioned by the hon. Minister, is that the RSS and the Vidyarthi Parishad are making the Banaras Hindu University a hot bed of communal passion, which is creating an unprecendented atmosphere of tension which is surcharged with volence, murder and things of that nature. The Gajendragadkar Commission recommended that the RSS office, which is situated in the University campus, should not be allowed to function there. I am surprised at the spinelessness of the government. They often speak that they are for secularism and that they are for making the university an ideal institution where secularism will spring up.

Last year, 150 or more members of this House and the other House signed a Memorandum in which they had said that the Government should take immediate measures to curb the activities of R.S.S. in the university campus. That Memorandum was signed by Members of all parties, except the Jana Sangh, and it was given to the Government in the wake of violence in the Osmania University....

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: (Shajapur): That has been proved wrong later on by the judgment of the court. Let him know for his information.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I do not know why Shri Jagannathrao Joshi is getting agitated.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: There is a judgment on that. He can refer to that also.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: It happened in the wake of violence where Shri George Reddy was allegedly murdered by R.S.S. (*Interruption*):

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: There is already a judgment on that.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come out with your question.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: In Andhra Pradesh irrespectve of the assurance given even by the Prime Minister, the R.S.S. is active. I am only citing this example.....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: This relates to B.H.U, not to R.S.S.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: The R.S.S. is mainly responsible for it and the Vidyarthi Parishad is adding fuel to the fire. And Jana Sangh is leading the whole game. That is the thing. The agitation of the students of Banaras Hindu University has nothing to do with the university reforms or anything like that.

They have given about 34 demands and what they have pointed out is that they are asking for the restoration of those students who were expelled—it is again connected with the R.S.S. activities in the university campus.

In this situation, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether they are going to take firm measures against the activities of R.S.S. in the university campus at least. What are they going to do about the R.S.S. office inside the Banaras Hindu University campus? The hon. Minister often says that the case is pending in the court. I do not know why this Government has taken this matter to the court when they have got two-thirds majority here to adopt any legislation to curb the fascist activities of R.S.S.

Then, the hon. Minister has assured the House several times and his predecessor also that the Government will bring forward a legislation so that democratisation of education in the B.H.U. and in the Central Universities will be ahieved. The promise has been made by every Minister but nothing has happened so far. I would like to tell him that that is the reason. The students are frustrated. Your delay and your failure makes the students more desperate. These people here make use of that frustration. I want to know whether the Government will bring forward this legislation before the House immediately.

Another thing is that there is no use of appointing one more commission. Will he accept a suggestion to send a parliamentary delegation in which Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee can also be there to go and examine and study what is happening there and to report to the world about the recent educational crisis in the B.H.U.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I have already made my submisson regarding the inutroduction of a Bill for the proper governance of Banaras Hindu University. I will not repeat it. But I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Member to the fact that, out of these 34 demands, there is not one which refers to the need for having urgently a full legislation for the University. When he was making this observation, I again went through these 34 demands because I thought my memory might have played a trick upon me, but I find that that is not one of the demands.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I was asking whether you would bring a egilsation

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Therefore, to say that because of this there is frustration is not in my humble opinion, a correct statement.

Secondly, it is not the Government which has gone to a court of law with regard to the RSS office; it is the RSS which had gone to the court of law and obtained stay or injunction. ..(*Interruption*).

AN HON. MEMBER Nationalise RSS.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I wish I could instil into the minds of the leaders of RSS some national sentiment, some national thinking, but the difficulty arises.....

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह उपदेश बहुत आपत्तिजनक है। सारी देशभक्ति का ठेका श्री नूरुल हसन ने नहीं लिया है।

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: Do not preach nationalism to us.

श्री० एस० मुकल हसन : ठेका तो किसी ने नहीं लिया है। ठेका तो पूरे देश का इस पार्लियामेंट ने लिया है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं भी देशभक्त हूं और आर० एस० एस० का हूं, यह कहते भी मुझे कोई संकोच नहीं है।

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: You talk of nationlism Surrendering the country's territory is nationalism.

श्री० एस० मुकल हसन : बहरहाल इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी में गड़बड़ मचाने में आर एस एस वाले बहुत आगे हैं। जहां तक सरकार का सवाल है सरकार भी किसी ऐसी शक्ति को यूनिवर्सिटी के हित में समझती जो कम्युनल सेंन्टीमेंट्स को फैलाए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जिन्होंने मुस्लिम लीग को केरल में एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री दे दी है वे यहां बातें करते हैं नेशनलिज्म की।

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: What about sending a parliamentary delegation?

MR. SPEAKER: Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.53 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORT OF COMMITTEE FOR REVIEW OF OIL AND NATURAL GAS COMMISSION, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLIUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE):

I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Report of the Committee for review of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the above Report cimultaneously;

[*Placed in Library, See No. LT—3971/72.*]

12.54 hrs.

STATEMENT RE DISMISSAL OF SHRI V. P. MALHOTRA, FORMER CHIEF CASHIER OF STATE BANK OF INDIA, NEW DELHI

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

Mr. Speaker. Sir,

Hon'ble Members have not more than one occasion evinced desire to know the details of the circumstances in which Shri V. P. Malhotra, former Chief Cashier, State Bank of India, Parliament Street, New Delhi, has been dismissed from the bank's service. I had already informed the House that the State Bank of India had reported that the disciplinary proceedings initiated against Shri V. P. Malhotra had ended in his dismissal from the service of the bank with effect from the 10th November, 1972. The facts leading to his dismissal are as follows:—

The State Bank of India issued a letter containing a statement of charges to Shri V. P. Malhotra, Chief Cashier in its Parliament Street Branch, New Delhi, which was served on him on the 1st June, 1972. The contents of the charges were that he had unauthorisedly withdrawn Rs. 60 lakhs from the currency chest and in breach of the established practice, procedure and rules of the bank took it out of the bank premises without transit insurance, escort or armed guard in a bank vehicle without the bank driver and delivered it to an unknown and unauthorised person and betrayed the trust and confidence reposed in him by the bank.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): When are you making him a Governor?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Shri Malhotra, in his written explanation submitted by him on the 12th July, 1972, denied all the charges and stated that he had no personal motive whatsoever in disregarding procedural formalities laid down by the bank in the withdrawal of cash from the chest.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Habour): After 27 years of service.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: He mentioned that he was simply duped and that once a man is duped, his action may not come up to normal standards. It was further his explanation that since he thought that he was under instruction on the telephone, which he believed at that time to be from the Prime Minister, not to take any escort, armed guard or a driver and keep the entire transaction as top secret, he did not follow the usual instructions of the bank for taking large amount of cash outside the bank premises. He requested that he should be judged by his conduct immediately after realising that he the money such as nothing the taxi number in which the impostor took away the money, rushing to the Prime Minister's House to collect the necessary documents, contacting the Police immediately after realising that he he was the victim of a huge hoax and helping them to apprehend the culprit.

SHRI PILOO MODY: In between he went to the Parliament House.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: The Local Board of the State Bank of India after considering the written explanation submitted by Shri V. P. Malhotra and the submissions made by him in the personal hearing given to him by the competent authority, decided that it was a fit case for imposing the penalty of dismissal on him. The State Bank of India, therefore, issued a show cause notice to Shri V. P. Malhotra on the 27th July 1972 asking him why the penalty of dismissal should not be imposed on him. Shri Malhotra submitted his reply to the show cause notice on the 10th October, 1972. The main theme of his defence was that the show cause notice was premature, unwarranted and void and that no oral enquiry was conducted. He also mentioned that his presence of mind alone made the recovery possible and that dismissal is an extreme penalty normally reserved for weeding out corrupt officers and he should not be dismissed and that there should not be a total forefiture of service for a single error of judgement.

The executive Committee of the Central Board of the State Bank of India at its meeting held on the 10th November, 1972, later considering the recommendation of the Local Board and going through the entire records of the disciplinary proceedings, resolved that he be dismissed from Bank's service with immediate effect. The State Bank of India accordingly communicated the order of dismissal to Shri V. P. Malhotra through a letter sent to him by registered post which was acknowledged by him on the 17th November, 1972.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): I had, in fact, raised this matter and suggested that the Government should come forward with a statement on the subject.

Now, the first complaint I have to make is that no due notice was given to us of this statement. There is no mention of it on the Order Paper...

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister can make..

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: To interrupt the proceedings abruptly for the Finance Minister to make this statement? However, it is in response to the request that I had made. I am grateful to you that you

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra].

had asked the Government to make a statement although the Government was not ready to do it at the earlier stage. I had been informed by you orally that the Government did not think that there was any commitment involved to make and explain things. The point I want to make now is that you should fix some time for a discussion on the statement that he has made.

Now, three things arise from this statement. First, the charges were so grave that he has been dismissed. Second, Mr. Malhotra thinks that it is premature; probably, more developments are to follow. Third, Mr. Malhotra thought that it was the voice of the Prime Minister from the other side and, therefore, he went out with the amount That is also there. We feel that it is a fit case for a Parliamentary Committee to go into. You should allow us a discussion on this statement.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. . . *(Interruptions)*

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): When you have allowed one Member, how can you shut me out?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I had earlier written to the Speaker.

13 hrs.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I wrote to your good self and to the Finance Minister.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (भाजापुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन के सामने जो आश्वासन दिया गया था कि उसको आई पी सी की धारा 409 के अन्तर्गत रजिस्टर्ड कराया जावेगा उसका इस में कोई जिक्र नहीं है।.... (व्यवधान).. ..

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing anybody. Now, Shri Swaran Singh.

STATEMENT *RE* FINALISATION OF LINE OF CONTROL IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): Mr. Speaker Sir, Hon'ble Members will recall my statement in the Lok Sabha on 8th December regarding the outcome of the meeting between the Chiefs of Army Staff of India and Pakistan held at Lahore on December 7, 1972. In pursuance of the decision taken in that meeting the senior military commanders of the two sides completed the task of finalising the maps showing, the delineated line of control in Jammu and Kashmir and submitted their agreed delineation of the line of control to their respective Governments for approval. The approval of the Pakistan Government was received in the evening of the 11th December and approval of the Government of India was transmitted to them the same evening. The following announcement was made in New Delhi and Islamabad.

> "The Line of Control has been delineated in Jammu and Kashmir in accordance with the Simla Agreement of July 2, 1972 and that it has the approval of both Governments. Adjustments of ground positions will be carried out to conform to the line of control approved by both Governments within a period of 5 days from the date of this announcements."

The broad description of the line of control resulting from the ceasefire of 17th December, 1971 in Jammu and Kashmir as delineated on maps along its entire length is laid on the Table of the House. This line has been delineated on 19 mosaic maps commencing from the Chhamb sector on the international border and ending in Turtok-Partapur sector in the north. This line of control in Jammu and Kashmir has been determined through bilateral negotiations between India and Pakistan. As Hon'ble Members would recall in accordance with the

terms of the Simla Agreement, this line will be respected by both sides, neither side shall alter it unilaterally and both sides shall refrain from the threat or use of force in violation of this line.

I informed the House on 8th December that the controversy over the small pocket of Thako Chak about 1½ square miles in area in the occupation of Pakistan, had been resolved. Once Pakistan agreed to withdraw its troops from Thako Chak, we agreed, as a gesture of goodwill, to rationalise the line by minor adjustment of mutual claims.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): What are the minor adjustment?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Please listen; I am giving you all the details. In the process, we withdrew our earlier claim in respect of the villages of Dhum and Ghikot, situated along the line of control, amounting to about 0.45 square miles in area.

BROAD DETAILS OF THE LINE OF CONTROL

(a) From MANAWAR TAWI NW 605550 the Line of Control runs North West upto a point 3 miles West of DHANGAR (with CHHAMB inclusive to PAKISTAN), from where it turns North eastwards to MITHIDHARA NR 2619, thence North and North Westwards upto PUNCH River at NR 052869 (approximately 6 miles South West of PUNCH):

(b) From there the Line again turns North Eastwards and thence North upto JARNI GALI (inclusive to INDIA) in GULMARG Sector, thence Westwards passing through MINDI GALI (inclusive to INDIA) up to PIR KANTHI (inclusive to PAKISTAN) thence Northwards passing through CHHOTA KAZI NAG (inclusive to INDIA) approximately 7 miles North West of URI, upto KAIYAN in LIPA Valley (inclusive to INDIA) thence the Line of Control runs Westwards upto RICHHMAR GALI with KATRAN KI GALI inclusive to PAKISTAN and the WANTAL Ridge and CHAK MUQAM Heights inclusive to INDIA.

(c) From RICHHMAR GALI, the Line of Control runs Northwards passing West of TITHWAL upto 3 miles North of KERAN, thence turning North Eastwards upto LUNDA GALI (inclusive to INDIA), thence Eastwards to HARMARGI Village in KEL Sector (inclusive to PAKISTAN), DURMAT in KANZALWAN Sector (inclusive to INDIA) and heights 142236, 15460 and KAROBAL GALI in MINIMARG Sector (all inclusive to INDIA), thence along NERIL (inclusive to INDIA), BREILMAN (inclusive to PAKISTAN), and North of CHET in the KARGIL Sector, upto CHORBATLA in TURTOK Sector.

(d) From there the Line of Control runs North Eastwards to THANG (inclusive to INDA), thence Eastwards joining the Glaciers.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं चाहूंगा इसके ऊपर सदन को चर्चा करने का मौका आप दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखेंगे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह बहुत आवश्यक बात है। अभी तक सरकार दावा करती थी कि जो इलाका पाकिस्तान से मांग रहे हैं वह हमारा है और उस के बदले मे हम कोई इलाका नहीं देंगे लेकिन अब नया इलाका देना तय कर लिया है उसका रैश्नलाईजेशन के नाम पर और समर्थन किया जा रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में देख लिया जायेगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हम सोचन दे रहे हैं, आप चर्चा करने का अवसर दीजिये।

12.04 hrs.

RE: CERTAIN ALLEGATIONS MADE BY SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU ON DECEMBER 11, 1972

SHRI S. A. KADER (Bombay-Central-South): Yesterday, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu was making wild allegations against a highest officer. A point of order was raised by hon. Shri Raj Bahadur.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: (Diamond Harbour): What is going on, Sir? Why should my name be mentioned, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: The Chairman has informed me. (*Interruption*). I have allowed him.

SHRI S. A. KADER: The Chairman at that time assured us in the House that he will consult the Speaker and also the rules whether what he said should be expunged or not. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu had made certain specific charges to which the hon. Minister of Foreign Trade replied by saying that he had received a letter.

MR. SPEAKER: Why is he going so much into details? I know this.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): What does he want?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What does he want? They are collecting money right and left. I said that.

MR. SPEAKER Let him not do that. After all, I am going to make the position clear.

Yesterday, certain allegations were made against certain individuals, and Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu said that he had given advance intimation to the Speaker, and then the Chairman said that the hon. Member had not mentioned the points on which he wanted to make those references.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is not required.

MR. SPEAKER: I can only quote from the rules. Rule 353 reads thus:

> "No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any person unless the member has given previous intimation to the Speaker and also to the Minister concerned so that the Minister may be able to make an investigation into the matter for the purpose of a reply."

Then, there is a proviso. I think I should read that also, though it is not needed at this time. The proviso says:

> 'Provided that the Speaker may at any time prohibit any member from making any such allegation if he is of opinion that such allegation is derogatory to the dignity of the House or that no public interest is served by making such allegation."

So, when allegations are to be made against certain individuals by name it is very essential that the Member should give the allegation in writing..

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No. only the names are enough.

MR. SPEAKER: No, not at all. The rule is very clear. It is necessary so that the Minister may make an investigation into it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): He will make an investigation about himself?

MR. SPEAKER: The rule is very clear. If the allegation is against a Minister, the Minister should know. There are other rules also in this regard The Minister should know on what matters he is expected to reply.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): I would like to put all of them on permanent notice, and I want to make allegations against all of them.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Bepil): A very important question arises as a result of your ruling....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am entitled to make my submissions.

MR. SPEAKER: I have given my ruling already. Let him kindly sit down.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What is it? We have not heard it, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: These are the rules.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Please allow me just half a minute to quote what the Chairman had said. Though allegations were allowed to be made subject to your ruling on this point, an assurance was given that they would be expunged, and this was what the Chairman had state....

SHRI PILOO MODY: No expunging.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: No expunging.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: The Chairman said:

> "Though it is on the record, unless I have gone through it, given second thought to it, and consult the Hon. Speaker and also the law, I mean, the rules of the House, I will not touch it. I shall see if it should not be there as a public document or it should remain on the records."

Therefore, if the intimation given by the hon. Member is not within the postulates of rule 353, if it is defamatory or incriminatory in character, in view of this categorical ruling given yesterday by the Chairman....

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: It was not a ruling but only an observation by him.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE:... though it was recorded tentatively, I submit that whatever has gone on record be directed to be expunged in terms of rule 380.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No expunging, absolutely none.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Whatever Shri N. K. P. Salve has said should be expunged.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: We are not interested in academic rulings..

SHRI PILOO MODY: Let history judge us. No expunging should be there.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I shall also make my submsisions under Direction 115, but at the present moment I say that I had given a written notice in time indicating the names, under rule 353 does not require me to give the points.

MR. SPEAKER: What is this rule then?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Do not interrupt me, always; kindly allow me to speak. 363 does not anywhere—if I know a little bit of English, if I know how to read it—provide that we should give the Speaker and the Minister the points; that will amount to giving my cards before hand. How do you expect it? I want to have an element of surprise in the statement that I make before the House. Then, secondly, if somebody does something, goes on taking money right and left, ruins the economy of the country...

MR. SPEAKER: You have already said enough.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am not mentioning any name. If some political party makes use of the political machinery for collecting money, have I no right to say so here? You can as well shut up this Parliament and we shall walk out.. This is a forum where I shall always say this and I shall continue to say this.

MR. SPEAKER: This forum has its rules. In the same rule which I quoted just now, it says that you should inform the Minister concerned so that the Minister may be able to make an investigation into the matter.... (*Interruptions*) .If the matter is not given, there is no use giving this

[Mr. Speaker]

information. How can I allow it? This is a rule of the House that you should not bring in any individual name. If you give a certain individual by name, who is not present in the House, than this rule must apply. If you want to censure the conduct of a Minister, there is a separate rule, but not this. In this case, when you make an allegation against even any Member of this House and individual outside the House, you must give notice.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have given notice..

MR. SPEAKER: Merely mentioning that I am going to mention somebody's name—that is no application of the rule. I think you better go for lunch now.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We shall have to make some submission because this is a very important ruling that you are giving now.

MR. SPEAKER: It is there; I am not ading anything on my behalf.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: My submission is that you are interpreting the earlier rulings on the subject in a not very corrent way.

MR. SPEAKER: Let me know what is meant by this word 'matter'.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You were yourself pleased to say that there is a provision for no-confidence motion. Do you expect therefore even for the purpose of no-confidence motion that we should submit in writing the allegation that we are going to make against the Minister?

MR. SPEAKER: I said there is a separate procedure or it... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I am coming to 353. Your ruling, I must submit, is not correct.

MR. SPEAKER: We adjourn for lunch to reassemble at 2.15.

13.15. hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till fifteen minutes pass Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at twenty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

RE SWEEPERS' STRIKE IN DELHI

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, you must have read in today's newspapers that the sweppers' strike has been declared illegel. No effort has been made to have a negotiated settlement with them. Under the Essential Services Maintenance Act, the sweepers are being arrested under the DIR. The services of a lot of temporary and casual sweepers have been terminated. Since this has happened in Delhi, let the Minister take note of it. None of the Ministers either of the Cabinet or of State or even Deputy Ministers is present.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Deputy Minister for Finance is here.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Saranpore): This is a very serious matter.

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : स्वीपर्ज को पांच पांच साल की सजा और सरकार चुप बैठ कर देखती रहे, यह कैसे हो सकता है । सरकार को इसमें इंटरवीन करना चाहिये । कारपोरेशन लीडर्ज पर डी आई आर लगना चाहिये ।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: There is no ruling from you. Do you justify the application of the DIR to them?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not here to give any ruling on it. (*Interruptions*). You make me shout and

you want to convert this House into a shouting place Mr Banerjee has already brought the point and it is before the House It is for the Government to take notice of it Do you solve the problem by raising your voice?

14 22 hrs.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) BILL —*Contd.*

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu-not here Shri Lakshmanan-not here The Minister

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) Sir, this Bill which is before the House for consideration and passing is one of the three banking amendment Bills which in a couple of days will be discussed and passed by this House These are some very progressive steps and after having listened to the members yesterday, I believe they have been widely acclaimed and welcomed with certain exceptions First and foremost, I would like to congratulate the members and thank them for having welcomed this Bill

Before I go into the points raised yesterday in detail, I would like to say that this Bill will open up new horizons It will give more opportunities to entrepreneurs It will give more opportunities for production by giving greater facilities It will give more foreign exchange to the country and the overall impact will be development of the ountry at a much faster pace Therefore, I am sure hon members will give it full support

I would now take up some of the suggestions made yesterday and give the reasons why we may or may not accept them. Mr Bade referred to the recommendation made by the Committee on Public Undertakings that the IDBI and IFC should be merged. True, such a recommendation was made but the Government went into the matter in great depth and having considered it from both sides, we have come to the conclusion that it would not be advisable or in the national interest to accept this recommendation The functions of IFC and IDBI may be overlapping to some extent so far as direct finance is concerned, but the IDBI has a much wider scope It also undertakes refinancing business There is no overlapping in that section IFC has specialised in financing sugar cooperatives, textile coperatives and jute mills But IDBI goes much further, it goes to the core sector and heavy industries It has capacity to lend huge amounts of money for the priority sectors The IDBI and IFC should not be merged because they have their own specialised jobs Moreover, the modern trend is more for decentralisation rather than to have a monolithic structure Even in general insurance, there is a move not only to have one corporation or company but to have more than one Therefore, if this suggestion of Mr Bade is accepted, it would not be a historic and evolutionary step, but rather a retregrade step I am sorry we will not be in a position to accept it

A very relevant point was raised by some hon Members of our party as well as the other parties, namely, that the IDBI should give more attention to the backward areas both in the location of industries as well as in investment of more money in those areas in order to remove the regional disparities It has been precisely the intention, the policy and the effort of the IDBI to give the maximum attention to the backward areas In 1969-70 there was a comprehensive scheme of giving concessional finance to the entrepreneurs who were establishing industries in the backward areas In 1971 this lending on concessional terms was further extended to expanding industries in the backward areas I am happy to say that 46 per cent of the direct assistance sanctioned by IDBI during 1971-72 in respect of industrial concerns has gone to the backward areas This will suggest that the IDBI's activities have been really penetrating into the backward areas

[Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi].

Regarding its promotional activities it is said that IDBI is only concerned with preparing reports and it is not interested in the implementation of those reports. In 16 States of the country surveys have been conducted and the survey reports have also been assimilated in a number of States. The IDBI has not remained content with carrying on surveys and getting reports It has specified the type of industries which are suitable for particular districts or particular areas. This is a specialised job. Some of the reports have been out and they have specified the particular places where particular industries should be set up, all depending upon the infra-structure, the labour potential, raw material and other factors which are necessary for starting industries. Therefore, the initiative now lies with the State Governments and the entrepreneurs as to how to set up those industries which have been suggested by the ID BI in particular districts or areas. So, the IDBI has played that role of promoting the industrialisation of the country and it has not been lost sight of. As a matter of fact, the initiative should now be taken by the State Governments and the entrepeneurs to get the maximum loan from the IDBI for the setting up of those endustries in those areas.

Shri Panigrahi mentioned that 79 per cent of the assistance of IDBI in 1970-71 has gone to the private sector. We will not agree with him, so far as facts are concerned in this particular case. Here I will say at the beginning that this apex institution was set up really to assist the private sector to some extent. Allocations for the public sector undertakings were being given largely by government. It is only for the last few years that the publicsector undertakings are also eligible to receive finance from the IDBI. Earlier, only the private sector could get finance from it. Even here the term 'private' is very misleading, because it includes the joint sector also. There is a number of industrial concerns in which government do not have 51 per cent shares but only 49 per cent or less, like the Gujarat State Fertilizer Company, where the Gujarat Government has only 49 per cent shares, the Asoka Paper Mills, where Assam and Bihar Government have shares and the Mangalore Fertilizer factory, which is also joint sector project. So, a number of projects financed by the IDBI are in the joint sector though they may be said to fall in the private sector.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (BHUBANSWAR): What are you going to do to change the pattern?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: The very object or amending these caluses is to further illustrate clarify and extend the scope of activities of the IDBI.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu said that the bulk of the assistance has gone to the big business houses. He has imputed all types of motives in his ebullient eloquence. Yet, he is not here to hear the reply. All the same, for the purposes of record I would like to say a few facts. If he is interested in it, I am sure he will read it.

As the apex body, IDBI is the only body which really has the capacity to make huge loans available to the core and heavy sector industries. They belong to the priority sector and the quantum of money required by them is huge. Naturally, this is the only institution which can supply credit to them. A special mention was made of Tatas and Birlas. We find that quite a substantial part of the funds given to the Birla group is for fertilizer, special steel project and export of textile machinery and railway wagons. For Tatas, it is for steel rollers and expert of some items. For Sri Ram it is for the fertilizer factory. For ACC, Bajaj and Sahu-Jain it was in respect of cement. All these projects have been considered necessary in the implementation of the national objectives and, as such, in conformity with the policies of the government. They have been thoroughly examined, even

from the point of view of the Monopoly and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, and they have been found to be feasible and necessary from the priority point of view. Therefore, that argument does not really stand.

Even if we take up the break-up, the percentage of assistance given to these big houses out of the total assistance works out to 54.03 per cent up to 30th June 1972. In terms of money, the large industrial houses have got Rs. 168 90 crores out of the total assistance of Rs. 312.60 crores.

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar, a very senior colleague, has stated something about lack of co-ordination. I am happy to say that an inter-institutional group has been set up for ten States which is looking into this aspect.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu mentioned that even foreign majority shareholding companies receive assistance from the IDBI. The position is that once a body is registered under the Indian Companies Act, the IDBI cannot make any discrimination between companies in the matter of assistance. Also, it would not be in keeping with banking and international practice. Of course, it has been our effort to see that the involvement and participation of the Indians must gradually increase, and we have been working in that direction.

I hope I have met most of the arguments of the hon. Members. So, I would request the House to accept this Bill without any reservation and give it the credit which it really deserves

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER. The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2—there is no amendment.

The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Clause 3 —There are four amendments given notice of by Shri Ram Avtar Shastri and Shri Madhukar. I do not see any of them here. So, they are not moved.

Then, I put the rest of the clauses and the rest of the Bill to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That clauses 3 to 8, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 3 to 8, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed"

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER· The question is:

"That the Bill be passed"

The motion was adopted.

14.37. hrs.

INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I big to move*:

"That the Bill further to amend the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948, be taken into consideration."

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi]

As the House is aware, the Industrial Finance Corporation Act was passed in 1948 to set up an institution for providing medium and long-term credit facilities to industrial concerns in India. The last amendment to the Act in 1964 was made on the eve of the establishment of the Industrial Development Bank of India. With the establishment of the Industrial Development Bank of India, and the amendments carried out to the Act in 1964, the shares held by the Central Government and the Reserve Bank were transferred to the Industrial Development Bank of India and additional shares were issued by the Corporation exclusively to the Development Bank to enable it to hold 50 per cent share capital in the Corporation. Certain powers in regard to the operations of the Corporation including the powers to issue directives on questions of policy to the Corporation which had been previously vested with the Central Government have been transferred to the Development Bank.

The House may have already noticed the significant improvement made by the Corporation over the years in its overall business. In the last year ended 30th June, 1972, the Corporation issued fresh capital of Rs. 1.65 crores and with that issue the authorised capital stood fully issued and subcribed. One half of the issued capital has been paid up and the balance half may be called up in the near future. During the last year the Corporation sanctioned net financial assistance of Rs. 39.16 crores for 68 industrial projects compared with the assistance of Rs. 35.03 crores for 61 projects sanctioned during the previous year. Of the projects assisted, 39 were new projects accounting for about 72.8 per cent of the total sanctions for the year. As in the past, the Corporation continues to assist industrial sugar and textile cooperatives to which nearly Rs. 10 crores constituting 25.5 per cent of its total assistance, was sanctioned. Of the projects assisted, 17 projects would be located in the districts notified by the Central Government as industrially less developed. Financial assistance sanctioned to such projects aggregated to Rs. 14.10 crores, accounting for about 36 per cent of the total sanctions. The total cumulative sancions of he Corporaion since its inception upto 30th June, 1972, amount to Rs. 398.00 crores covering 565 projects and disbursements amount to Rs. 341 crores.

The working results of the year ended 30-6-72 disclose a higher income of Rs. 14.98 crores compared to Rs. 13.46 crores of the previous year. The gross profit of Rs. 4.84 crores registered an increase of Rs. 37 lakhs over the previous year and the net profit was Rs. 2.19 crores as against Rs. 2.18 crores of the previous year. Additions made to the reserves during the year were to the extent of Rs. 1.77 crores, bringing the total reserve fund and other special reserves of the Corportion to Rs. 16.02 crores which exceeds the paid up capital of Rs. 9.17 crores by Rs. 6.85 crores.

The Corporation continues to receive lines of credit from foreign financial institutions. During the year, a further line of credit—being the tenth one—for DM 8 millions from KFW of West Germany was allocated to the Corporation bringing the total allocations to DM 120.50 millions. The U.K. and French lines of credit made available to the Corporation amount to £ 2 millions and 15 millions French francs respectively. Practically, all these foreign currency lines of credit stand committed for lending to industrial concerns.

In order to be of assistance to its borrowers in the various States, the Corporation has been gradually spreading, its net work of offices in all the State capitals. So far, besides its Head Office at New Delhi and branches at the Metropolitan cities, offices of the Coropration have been opened at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhubaneshwar, Gauhati, Hyderabad, Kanpur and

Patna. The Corporation has now on hand a phased programme of opening offices at Jaipur, Cochin, Bhopal and Chandigarh.

In view of the progress already achieved by the Corporation and the role it is expected to play in the future, particularly, in assisting new entrepreneurs and in the development of backward areas, it is necessary to equip the organisation with the necessary tools to serve industry in a wider field. This Bill is largely intended to serve that purpose as is explained, in some detail, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the Bill.

I now turn to explain briefly some of the important amendments before the House.

For the first time, the Corporation is being enabled to grant assistance to industrial concerns which are incorporated as private limited companies under the Companies Act. Public sector undertakings which are normally promoted as private limited companies under the Companies Act will thus be able to receive assistance from the Corporation. The new deserving entrepreneurs generally promote enterprises as privat limited companies and this amendment will enable the Corporation particularly to grant foreign currency loans to such companies from the different foreign lines of credit available with it.

As already stated by me, the Corporation issued its entire authorised capital and is expanding its activities further. It is, therefore, proposed to increase its authorised capital to 20 crores of rupees.

The House may be aware that the Committee on Public Undertakings, which examined the working of the Corporation, in its report submitted to Parliament in April, 1970, made some recommendations. Such of the recommendations which have been accepted by Government, with or without modifications, are being implemented through this Bill.

Briefly stated the amendments relate to—

(i) the abolition of the Central Committee of the Corporation established under Section 14 of the Act;

(ii) the prohibition of assistance to the industrial concerns in which the directors of the Corporation may be having beneficial interest during the period they serve as directors; and

(iii) a liberation of the provisions regarding the liability to be borne by the borrowers of foreign currency loans in respect of fluctuations in the rate of exchange of foreign currency.

At present, the Corporation is under an obligation to divest itself of the shares and debentures devolved on it in fulfilment of its underwriting obligations within a period of 7 years. Consistent with the new policy according to which parts of loans granted by the Corporation, in many instances, are to be converted into equity, it is necessary to enable the Corporation to hold the shares devolved on it and not to disinvest them. It is, therefore, proposed to remove the present restriction on holdings beyond a period of 7 years.

The working of the Corporation is now sought to be brought in line with the latest thinking in development bank lending in favour of a project-oriented approach, in preference to security-oriented concept, thereby leaving the question of taking security in respect of assistance granted by it, to its discretion.

I have already mentioned earlier in my speech that the Corporation has built up its reserve fund and special reserves to more than its paid up capital. Its reserve fund alone is now equal to its paid up capital. it is, therefore, no longer under an obligation to restrict its dividend to the

[Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi]

rates guaranteed by the Central Government. There is, however, a ceiling of 5 per cent on the dividend which may be declared by the Corporation. This rate was fixed in 1948 when the concept of taxation of dividend was different from the one at present. Since the rate is now subject to deduction of tax at source, the rate of 5 per cent is considered rather too low. In line with the other long term financial institutions operating in the country, I propose to remove this ceiling and leave it to the Corporation to declare reasonable dividends depending upon its working results from year to year. It is also proposed to enable the Corporation to retain the surplus profits with it after declaration of its annual dividends so as to augment its reserves further, instead of being transferred to Government.

As the Corporation has built up its reserves sufficiently, it is now in a position to undertake some development activities out of allocation of its profits and grants received from outside. A special Benevolent Fund is, therefore, proposed to be established in the Corporation to finance *inter alia* the cost of feasibility studies, subsidise projects promoted by technologists and new entrepreneurs, especially in less industrially developed regions and also to train the personnel of financial institutions In this context I may mention the inititaive recently taken by the Corporation to establish a Management Development Institute which will provide training in modern management techniques to the clients of the Corporation, particularly to new entrepreneurs and technologists who for the first time promote an industrial project with financial assistance from the Corporation. The Special Benevolent Fund now proposed to be established will also be one of the sources of funds for the Management Development Institute to achieve its objects.

There are a few other amendments which are minor or of a procedural nature and designed to strengthen the operations of the Corporation in respect of recovery of its loans from the borrowing concerns, and I need not take any further time of the House to discuss them. The House has been very cooperative in hearing my speech and I need not take any furthr time of the House.

With these remarks, I commend the Bill to the House for consideration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Somnath Chatterjee.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): We welcome some of the measures which are sought to be introduced, namely, making it possible for the IFC to grant loans to all companies, whether they are public or private companies and in so far as option is being given to IFC not to insist on full security for the loans granted. These are welcome steps because the provision for gtting full security was really hampering the chances of various industries in getting loans from the IFC. But there are some provisions of the Bill which require a little deeper consideration.

So far as Clause 10 of the Bill is concerned, as you will notice, Sir, it seeks to insert new sections, 21A and 21B. Section 21B provides for power to transfer the rights and interests of the Corporation in relation to any loan or advance granted, or any amount recoverable, either in whole or in part, by the execution or issue of any instrumnt, or by the tranfer of any instrument, etc. But it has not been said to whom such transfer can be made. This is a lacuna that I find in the Bill. The power is given to the Corporation to transfer the rights and interests of the Corporation in relation to any loan or ad-

vance, but who will be the transferees, I do not find any reference to it. If there is any provision in this regard, the hon. Deputy Minister may kindly refer us to that.

Another provision is about Clause 17. Clause 17 deals with the jurisdiction of the courts. Instead of district courts, in all cases, the High Court is being sought to be given jurisdiction in the matter. I am unhappy the way the drafting has been made. First of all, I do not know why suddenly the district courts' jurisdiction is sought to be curtailed which will not result in minimising the arrears which are unfortunately there in the various High Courts in this country. Also, the language of the Bill leaves much to be desired because it now says that the jurisdiction is to be ascertained from the basis which court will have power to grant *ad interim* injunction. This is a peculiar method of laying down which court will have jurisdiction. You will find this on page 8 of the Bill. Clause 17 (f) says:

> "For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that any Court competent to grant an *ad interim* injunction under this section shall also have the power to appoint a receiver and to exercise all other powers incidental thereto."

There is no law which I know of which lays down which court will have power to pass *ad interim* injunction. These are, what are known as, interlocutory proceedings; unless the court has jurisdiction to decide the main matter, the question of passing *ad interim* injunction cannot arise. We are passing a Bill. Such anomalies and obvious lacunae should not be there in the Bill.

Then I come to Clause 21 which seeks to do away with the provision so long existing of placing the regulations to be framed by the IFC before Parliament for Parliament's consideration. It is true that the Central Government will not be contributing any fund as such to the Industrial Finance Corporation under the proposed set-up. But this is public money which is being utilised. The provision is already there that the regulations framed should be placed before parliament. Why is that sought to be done away with? Although the Central Government is not directly involved in it, the public is very much interested because these are public funds which are to be utilised for the purpose of carrying out the functions of the Industrial Finance Corporation. Why should parliament give up its right to consider these regulations?

These are some of the observations I wish to make on the Bill itself.

So far as the functioning of the IFC is concerned, we feel that there is a good deal of scope for improvement. One of the provisions which is sought to be introduced is to take away the bar on the quantum of the rate of dividend that may be declared by the IFC. We do not think that the rate of dividend distribution is the real test by which the functioning of this IFC is to be judged; neither the profit-earning nor the dividend distribution should be the test, the yardstick, to find out whether the progress which the IFC seeks to be claiming to have reached has actually been reached. We feel that the real test to decide whether the IFC is discharging its duties which are expected of it is whether the financial assistance is being given to deserving industrial concerns, with what speed or attitude they are dealing with these applications and so on. We want to know how long these applications are kept pending, whether there is proper distribution of the available resources so that there is no disparity in respect of any industrial concerns and also that there is no regional imbalance. We want to find out whether these objects are being achieved by the IFC.

After all, it has to be ascertained whether all these concerns which go to the IFC can be made viable units

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

by themselves. The proper approach should be not merely granting loans to various concerns in order to tide over immediate difficulties but to see whether they can themselves mobilise resources by working properly. This is an important thing which has to be achieved. I was going through the Annual Report of the IFC and, very surprisingly, it does not mention these important aspects, how far the loans are being utilised for generation of the industrial potential in the country, for expanding employment opportunities in this country, how far uniform and ordered progress of the industries in different parts of the country is really achieved. Merely referring to figures —the hon. Deputy Minister gave several statistics — does not really give us a correct and complete picture.

During the last 23 years—I have got the figures upto 1971 end—the Industrial Finance Corporation gave assistance to 527 projects and the total amount involved was Rs. 366 crores. If my figures are wrong, I would like to be corrected Out of these 527 projects, 233 only were new projects and the rest were for expansion or for modernisation of the plant. The real difficulty is that we find there has been a complete neglect of various parts of the country. We do not mind Maharashtra making strides and progress. We wish well all other parts of this country but, during the year 1971-72, Maharashtra got 19 projects sanctioned for about Rs. 10 or 12 crores. As against that, the State of West Bengal had only one project sanctioned involving an amount of only Rs. 65 lakhs. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how many applications have been made from West Bengal during 1971-72 and what was the amount asked for and how many projects were sanctioned. I find only one project was sanctioned. I want to know how many different types of projects had applied to the IFC for sanction of loans.

As you know, there has been a justifiable feeling in the State of West Bengal that financial institutions like the IFC which have large amounts at their disposal, are not making available these resources to industries or houses or smaller entrepreneurs in West Bengal for the purpose of expansion of the industrial activity in that State. We have been referring to the record of the LIC investments in the State of West Bengal but I find that the record of IFC is much more dismal. I would like the hon. Minister to kindly look into this and give us the figure so that we may know whether there has been any loaded attitude in favour of any particular area or not. I am not making any accusation as such in the absence of materials with me but I would like the hon. Minister to look into this and kindly tell us as to what is the real position.

So far as the inter-relation between the IFC and the Industrial Development Bank is concerned, there is a considerable feeling among the economists also who understand matters better than us...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member may continue tomorrow. Now, we take up the next item.

DISCUSSION RE: GROWING C.I.A. ACTIVITIES IN INDIA

14.59 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we take up the discussion on the danger of growing CIA activities in India.

Mr. Indrajit Gupta.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Right at the outset, I will crave your kind indulgence to give me a little time, if only, for the reason that my resolution on the same subject which had secured the first place in the ballot a week or two ago, could not be taken up due to what I consider to be the rather over-anxious attitude of some people, of

some Members of the Government side . . .

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: . . . who do not want the subject to come before the House in the form of a resolution on which it would have been necessary to take a vote at the end. But, anyway, something was done by which that resolution could not be moved and, later on, it was discussed in the Business Advisory Committee and I am grateful to my hon. friends and Members on this side with whom my views may differ considerably but who were kind enough to come to an agreement so that this matter could be raised by me in this form today.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Including Prof Samar Guha.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Yes, I am grateful to him as well as to other friends..

SHRI PILOO MODY: Did Mr. Banerjee support you?

14.59. hrs.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, this matter has acquired publicity and importance, not because the CIA has suddenly started functioning in India but because all of a sudden, after so many years, no less a person than the Prime Minister of this country and also the President of the ruling Party....

SHRI PILOO MODY: Where is he?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: . . . came out publicly, not once, but several times in the Press as well as in remarks that they are reported to have made in their own Party meetings, in the meetings of the Consultative Committee of the Home Ministry and elsewhere, to the effect that CIA had increased its activities in India, that this was a matter of alarm and concern and that the national interests and security must be safeguarded against the activities of foreign intelligence and subversive organisations including the CIA. This is what the Prime Minister, according to the Press, said in the meeting of the Consultative Committee attached to the Home Ministry. These utterances have provoked a big controversy and a big hullabaloo in this country and, the reactions are of various types.

There is one reaction to the effect that this is only meant for domestic consumption and that the object is to utilise the name of the CIA in order to defame and slander certain Opposition Parties. Now, I can say from my own experience that there are some people in this country, and some members, I regret to say, of the Congress Party who, in their individual capacity, have been indulging in this type of propaganda in various places in the States and so on where they tried to condemn either the genuine discontent of the people or any movement of the people, by saying that this is CIA-inspired I have no doubt about it. I have seen it in my own State also and I regret to say that only recently, on the occasion of the Prime Minister's birthday celebrations on the 19th of November, at a really held in Calcutta, jointly by the Students Chhatra Parishad and the Youth Congress, no less a person than the State Minister for Home Affairs in our State, Mr. Subroto Mukherji, in the course of his speech, said something which should cause delight to some of our friends on this side:

> "Both the CIA and KGB have become active with the aim of discrediting the Congress Party "

So, my friend, Mr. S. N. Mishra, Mr. Piloo Mody and so on, need not think that everybody on that side does not share their point of view. There are some black sheep there also.

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

But, anyway, I am not holding any cudgels for such people and our Party has come out publicly condemning vey sharply those Congressmen who, in their individual capacities seek to utilise this attack about CIA as a political weapon against their opponents. It is only another way of actually belittling the importance and seriousness of this question and giving an *alibi* to the real CIA.

Then, there has been another reaction which, I think, is voiced sometimes by my CPM friends who, of course, I am sure, on this matter at least, share the concern of our Party about CIA so much but, their reaction, is that after all who is the Prime Minister or who is the leadership of the Congress Party to come out and denounce CIA now when all these years since Independence these people, in various ways, by their economic policies and other means, have been encouraging the CIA to come and work in this country? Now, Sir, even if what they say is correct—for argument's sake, I do not subscribe to the view—now, after all these years, when such a situation has developed, where a person like the Prime Minister of such a big county, and the President of the Indian National Congress, have deemed it necessary to do something which they have never done before, and have come out publicly, with a warning against the activities of the C.I.A., I, at least, however belated that may be, am prepared to welcome it.

Rather, I would say, I would like to know from the Government that they are actually proposing to do apart from talking about it.

We find this from the *New York Times* on the 6th December, that is, only last week, in that famous editorial which we all hear about, which is being captioned 'India's Love Call':

> "New Delhi was understandably bitter over U.S. support for Pakistan during the repression of the former Bengali State and the subsequent subcontinental conflict. But the Indians carried their pique to ridiculous lengths when top Government officials levelled absurd charges against the CIA for alleged meddling in Indian affairs."

So, according to the *New York Times*, this is nothing but pique, pique against the USA, which was carried to absurd lengths and making absurd charges against the C.I.A. There is much in common between the arguments of the New York Times and the arguments of some of our friends on this side.

Therefore, with your kind indulgence, I would like to take a few minutes, in my own humble way, just to try to explain to the House from whatever sources are available, as to what exactly the C.I.A. is.

This is not a question of Foreign Intelligence Agencies, in plural. There are Foreign Intelligence Agencies operating, I have not a shadow of a doubt, there may be American, there may be Soviet, there may be British, there may be anybody, they operate in this country, they operate in other countries. I hope that we also have an Intelligence Service of some kind which operates wherever it is necessary. So, this is an accepted thing in international usage. The only trouble is that if anybody who is enjoying diplomatic immunity is actually caught red-handed doing intelligence or espionage activities, generally, he is declared a *persona non grata* and asked to leave the country, and in war-time, if he is caught, of course, he is shot as a spy.

But, Sir, my contention is, — this menace of the CIA which has been suddenly projected into the limelight by what, I might take at their face value, are given as responsible statements by no less a person than the

Prime Minister, is not something which is to be seen in the context of an ordinary Intelligence Agency. Because, Sir, I know my friends on this side, who speak after me, will go on saying, yes yes C.I.A., but what about KGB and so on, and what about some other intelligence agency. I hold no brief for any intelligence agency. It is the job of the Government to keep a watch on the functioning of the intelligence agencies. My contention is entirely different. This is a specific discussion on the menace of the C.I.A., not other pro-American organisations or pro-American agencies, many of which may be functioning in this country, educational institutions, other types of institutions, etc. I am not concerned with them. I am concerned with the C.I.A. because, it is my contention that the CIA is not simply a normal intelligence agency, but it is something more.

I may tell you what my source material is. I have depended entirely on American sources. I have no time to go into all those quotations now from relevant passages from their works. There are two works by two authors called David Wise and Thomas B. Ross. One is called 'Espionage Establishment' and the other is called 'Invisible Government'. In this country we talk about a parallel Government of black money; in their country they talk about an 'invisible Government' run by the C.I.A.

There is another work by Mr. Allen Dulles — the name is well-known, — the brother of the late-lamented Foster Dulles. Allen Dulles was the original founder and builder of what was formerly known as O.S.S.—the Office of Strategic Services, which later became the C.I.A.

Mr. Allen Dulles has written a very interesting book called 'Craft of Intelligence'. It should be read.

Then, Sir, in 1966 the same *New York Times* (the same paper which is talking just now about India's pique against the U.S.A.) has published a whole series of articles about the C.I.A. I have got them here. If any hon. Member is interested he can study them at leisure. Certain disclosures have been made in the American Press by the famous columnist Mr. Jack Anderson. Then, on the 21st of January, 1972, in its magazine section, the *Daily Telegraph* of London has published a whole lot of revelations on the way the CIA functions. Mr. Miles Copeland has published a book called "The Game of Nations". Very interesting things are there. Mr. George Morris has published a book "CIA and American labour".

SHRI PILOO MODY: John Smith also.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am coming. A former officer of the OSS and the CIA, Mr. Sherman Kent, has published a book called "Strategic Intelligence for American World Policy". And last but not least, as my friend Mr. Piloo Mody interjected just now, Mr. John Smith, whose book was entitled, not like Mr. Piloo Mody's badge, 'I am a CIA agent',—but, 'I was a CIA agent'. So, that also is there.

Why am I going into all these things? It is because I do not want the Minister and the Government, after giving out all the warnings, to simply say, oh, we are keeping an eye on all intelligence services. I don't think he will reveal anything very much here, but anyway, I wish to say this.

The present Director of the CIA is a gentleman by name Richard Helms; he earns 30,000 dollars per year. They have a huge estate and their headquarters is established at a place called Langley in Virginia. 15,000 people are employed at the CIA headquarters. The annual budget of the CIA comes to Rs. 3,000 crores per year, which is, I think, about 75 per cent of the total Indian Budget.

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

There is a very interesting account in some of these books of the wonderful sophisticated electronic gadgets, computers and so on used in that CIA headquarters by which they can get information within 5 or 10 seconds about any person or any happening anywhere in the world and 40 million index cards are maintained in the CIA headquarters; that is, they have dossiers on 40 million personalities, of people in different countries of the world, of different parties, different affiliations, different professions and so on.

After the Prime Minister and Mr. Shankar Dayal Sharma had come out with these warnings, we had the statement of the Secretary of States, Mr. Rogers He had given an assurance that the CIA activities in India are not directed against the national interest of India. It is a very important sentence. It reveals that the CIA works in India but that their activities are not directed against India's national interest.

Therefore, very briefly I have to remind the House of some of their activities, some of the types of activities which the CIA has been indulging in, in other countries of the world.

The *News week*, the well-known American paper only recently highlighted this.

> "The CIA has been not so secretly training, equipping and virtually leading a 95,000 men army in Laos for nearly a decade 50 per cent of the relief for civilian casualties goes to outfit this army.

Now, Sir, does a normal intelligence outfit, organise and run and operate an army? Have we ever heard of such a thing? But here is *Newsweek* quoting Edward Kennedy testifying that in Laos there is the army which is financed, equipped and led by the CIA. It functioned as a parallel organisation of the U.S. Government even sometimes in Laos.

On the 21st March, 1972, Mr. Jack Anderson disclosed that in Chile, in order to prevent the election of Allende as president in 1970, a left-supported candidate, the CIA in collaboration with the International Telephone and Traffic Co. had tried to organise a military coup in Chile; that same ITT which is giving us here crossbar equipment for our telephones in Delhi and other places that same international monopoly combine was hand in glove with the CIA in Chile in trying to bring off a military coup.

Then, the same American sources reveal that the removal of President Nkrumah in Ghana, of Sihanouk in Cambodia in 1954, and of Mossadeq in Iraq who tried to nationalise the foreign oil companies and Guzman in Guatemala in 1954 were engineered by the CIA. The *Daily Telegraph* of London dated the 21st January, 1972 has made the following allegations, and you might refer to that paper. First of all, they have referred to the CIA's plot behind Nkrumah's ouster. They have said that in the conflict in Nigeria, in Biafra, the CIA played an ambiguous role, on the one hand supporting Col. ojukwu adn on the other helping to organise arms supplies to the Biafran leader from Portuguese territories. They have further alleged about the CIA's hand in ousting President Obote of Uganda and his replacement by the present President Idi Amin, and you know what he is doing in Uganda. They have also commented on the fact that some colossal failures and blunders have also been committed by the CIA. One of these, as we know, was that famous attempt to invade Cuba by a mercenary army which had been trained in Guatemala which led to the fiasco of the Bay of Pigs. All the material on this is available in A. Schlesinghar's *Thousand Days in the White House*. You can read it and see how the CIA misled President Kennedy and led him to believe that if the army is trained and sent to invade Cuba, the

local population would rise in support and throw out Fidel Castro. The whole thing has been exposed in that book. This is what the CIA has been doing.

In November, 1970, it attempted an abortive invasion of Guinea by CIA agents disguised as agents of the US Bauxite Companies. President Eisenhower had admitted once that it was the CIA which was involved in the famous incident of the U-2 plane which was shot down over the USSR, and which had been piloted by Gary Sobers, and which had taken off from Peshawar. This is an admission made by President Eisenhower. It is amazing. This is not an intelligence agency, but it is a huge force which sometimes operated even without the knowledge of the United States Government and sometimes, of course, in collusion with them.

Nearer home, a gentleman called Robert Jackson, more familiarly known as 'Killer Jack' appeared in Bangla Desh last year in March, 1971. He had an unsavoury history. He was the man behind what was called 'Operation Phoenix' in Saigon where he had been used by the South Viet Nam Government to plan and organise massacre of the people of South Viet Nam who were opposed to the regime there. This gentleman appeared in Bangla Desh and he is reported to have trained Razakars and Al Badar and such people in the art of killing freedom-fighters. Documents which were found with Rao Farman Ali revealed that two Americans by the names of Haight and Dwespick had been preparing lists in Dacca of intellectual who should be killed. Later on, those intellectuals were massacred on the eve of the Indian forces reaching Dacca, and then these two gentlemen escaped to Bangkok *via* PIA, and in March, 1972 again they were reported to be in Ceylon working for the security forces there during the youth insurgency.

The Singapore Prime Minister Lee Quan Yew accused the CIA of trying to bribe him to let off two of its arrested agents and so on. I cannot go into all these details because there is no time, and you will soon start ringing the bell.

Because of all this, I claim that the CIA is a specialised type of agency, subversive agency, which is operating on behalf of rightist forces in every country where the regime is not to its liking, where the regime follows policies which are not to the liking of the United States, where what they consider to be a progressive or leftist or democratic socialist regime is there. There, the CIA operates in a hostile manner in a subversive manner to overthrow that regime. Therefore, it is all the more likely, rather it would be absurd to think that the CIA does not operate in our country and has played no role in our elections held in the past. It is absurd, in fact, we remember that after the 1961-62 elections, at the time when Prime Minister Nehru had asked the US Embassy here to see to it that four of its staff against whom there was evidence of meddling in the elections, should be asked to leave the country, they did and they had to. They were: the first secretary, Mr. Rosatzki, Assistant Attache, Charles G. Kegan, Third Secretary, Mr. Dean R. Claridge, and the Bombay Consul Robert L. Boise. These people were named by the Nehru Government and made to leave the country.

How it is that this organisation can actually carry on this kind of activity? The answer is to be found in the National Security Act of 1947 of the USA, the Act under which the CIA was set up. I do not want to go into all the provisions which lay down the functions of the oganisations. But apart from the normal intelligence functions, there is one under No. 5, which reads thus:

> "to perform such other functions and duties related to intelligence affecting national security as the National Security Council may from time to time direct.".

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

Taking cover under this provision of the National Security Act, the CIA has been indulging in global activities of this type, a few of which I have been able to mention to you.

Now, I come to India. The presence of the US troops in India during World War II in the war against Japan enabled the OSS to start functioning on Indian soil. Later on, when the OSS became the CIA, it established itself. I want Shri K. C. Pant to hear this; it established itself with the collaboration and the silent acquiescence of Indian intelligence which at that time was nothing but what we had inherited from British intelligence up to 1947.

On the 27th April, 1948 the *Free Press Journal* of Bombay reported that the United States agencies had provided information to the Government of India, the Government of Pakistan and the Government of Burma in order to enable them to carry out repressive measures against the communist parties in their respective countries.

The Government of India's director of intelligence at that time, Mr. T. G. Sanjeevi was sent to the United States in 1949 to make certain arrangements for mutual help between the two agencies. On 3rd July, 1951, the then Home Secretary, Mr. H. V. R. Iengar had disclosed that the Government of India would set up a CBI. This was how the CBI came into existence. He said that the Government of India would set up a CBI on the model of the American FBI. Of course, later on, we found that it was not exactly on that model. But anyway, Mr. Iengar had said that Indian officers would be sent to the USA for advanced training and in exchange US intelligence agents came to India as advisers.

In 1966, the Prime Minister visited the United States. In the communique issued, she and President Johnson had agreed to exchange information on China. As you know, exchanging information on China means that it has to be got through certain agencies. Indian intelligence was reported by Reuters on the 25th November, 1966 to have received through the CIA a type of computer, which had been supplied by the IBM to the CIA itself. So, we found that in the early years, perhaps it was necessary, because like our Independence, our intelligence was also at an infant stage. So, they took the help of these people to collaborate with them, and the result was that from that time, the CIA had started using this mutual co-operation and help in order to organise certain security leaks, what I would call security leakages from India, that is, information which is not available to the Indian public and to the Indian press and the Indian Parliament began to appear in the United States Press. The *New York Times* had a detailed report on Soviet military aid to India which contains information which had never been available in this country. In November 1950 they carried a report on special anti-communist intelligence investigation in India. Where did they get the material from? *The Los Angeles Times* in December 1966 gave details of the Indian Army's reorganisation after 1962. This information was never made available to the Indian Press or the Public or the Indian Parliament. Those people were getting it. According to Chester Bowles the former ambassador to this country, in 1967 there were more than 9,000 Americans in India, I never make the charge that every American in this country in whatever capacity must be a CIA agent. That is didiculous and makes the whole thing puerile. Nor, that people like Balayogi or such people are the CIA agents. Does the CIA operate in this crude way, obvious way? You must be serious if you are really concerned about combatting the menace of the CIA. Of these 9,000 Americans, about 9000 were people attached to the American Embassy. In Germany a book has

been published, *whos who in the CIA* an exhaustive list. In that book you will find 124 persons who had at some time or the other served with the United States Embassy in India. At this very moment when I am speaking here, I should say that according to our party's paper—it has not been contradicted—*the New Age* of 22 October, has mentioned the names of ten persons working in the Delhi Embassy, who are known to be CIA agents according to these foreign publications. I can give their names; they were published in that paper a few weeks ago.

There are various organisations, foundations institutions and so on workng in this country which have been partly or wholly financed by CIA funds. A few years ago the Asia Foundation was revealed to be one of them and it had to wind up. Many organisations which were financed through the Asia Foundation had either to deny it or to cut off that source of fund or do something. Mr. George Morris in his book "CIA and American Labour" has very interesting things to say how the CIA operates through international confederation of Free Trade Unions. There are organisations in this country affiliated internationaly to the ICFTU. Mr. Morris has revealed how the ICFTU channelised CIA funds to various trade union organisations in various countries. They must look into these matters. The National students Association of the United States of America was found to be one organisation like this dependent on CIA funds. There is another organisation the World Assembly of Youth which had its branches in many countries and in India they have set up the Viswa Yuvak Kendra in Chanakyapuri. You can see that for yourself even now. Has any enquiry been held even after all these warnings were given by no less a person than the Prime Minister where they are getting money from? Many U.S. Universities and institutions have jointly programmes and collaboration n projects with Indian Universities which are partly at least financed by the CIA. Mr. Sherman Kent, former OSS|CIA official, in his Book says that the United States Department of States, of Defence, of Commerce, of Agriculture of Interior, of Treasury and of Justnce wherever they are operating abroad are also participating in intellgence activities.

Mr. John Smith in his book "I was a CIA Agent" tells us about— I do not know whether all these facts are correct and it is for somebody to contradict them if they are not correct—a whole lot of Indian officials, military and political officials, with whom he had talks and from whom he got information. The India Co-operative Union Organisation, after having received proper injuction from CIA came out publicly against co-operative farming. There were reports that the CIA agencies were in touch with hostile Nagas on our borders. Mr. Tridib Chaudhuri and I raised in this House a few years ago the revelations made before the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee on the so-called Himalayan Border Countries Project. apparently sponsored, by the University of California but found out to be a CIA agency operating as part of the U.S. Defence Department. It was raised in the House and the Government promised to look into the matter and I think that project was wound up.

Coming to recent events, these questions have arisen publicly and they are being voiced repeatedly. How is it that the *New York Times* forecast in May that there would be riots in Eastern India in Octobes, because these disturbances in Assam took place. The Assam Tribune published on 10th September that transmitters were seized in Darrang. I do not know from whom, and no information has been given. In Rajastan it was found that two U.S. so-called research schoolars were looking into irrigation projects but later on it was found that they had not been given permission by the Central Government or the State Government In Arunachal Pradesh Chief

[Shri Inderjit Gupta]

Commissioner Mr Rajan, has publicly stated that plastic gramophones and paper records were being distributed among the tribals for carrying on anti-Indian propanganda The whole thing has to be seen against the particualr political background... (*Interruptions*). If you desire to bracket—I do not know if that lady is trying to do that—CIA with some other foreign intelligence agency, as I have explained in the beginning when she did not bother to be present —first of all I wish to say that if the KGB, whatever the intials stand for somebody will enlighten us— is the intelligence agency of the Soviet Union, by all means keep a close watch on its activities. Does anybody seriously suggest today that the KGB as intelligence agency of the Soviet Union, which has proved itself a hundred times in every time of crisis and stress, to be the only dependable friend that we have got, are we to take it that the KGB is operating in a way that is hostile to our interest if so try to find out and expose it. But how can you put it on the same footing as the CIA at a time when we all know the American Government's attitude towards India?

I do not have to repeat what happended last year. With their global strategy and their isolation in Vietnam they are eager to find new bases in South-East Asia, knowing very well that sooner or later they will have to quit Vietnam. Is it an accident that newspapers carried yesterday very thinly veled and disguised news that a NATO Navel base in the name of Iran which is a benami, of whom we all know, is coming up in Mauritious in the Indian Ocean. All of us have been talking that it must be a zone of peace. Now the NATO has entered it *via* Iran in Mauritius. All these things are going on.

We know what is happening in Bangladesh. The Ministers and responsible statesmen of Bangladesh have issued a number of statements of how the CIA agencies are trying to stir up anti-Indian feelings and sentiments there to create trouble between India and Bangladesh. I want Mr. Pant to be very specific. A warning specially mentioning the CIA and its increased activities was made before the country by the Prime Minister and the President of the Indian National Congress. As far as we are concerned though it has been delayed by 25 years it is welcome. Better wake up sometime, better late than never This warning should not give way suddenly to this Indian lovecall *The New York Times* has the effrontery to say that the Indians after indulging in ridiculous charges are having sober second thoughts. It goes on to say "The sober second thoughts reflected in Mr. Singhs friendly overture may have been induced by a serious crop failure in India which requires the Indians to seek grain imports that only the USA could provide." *The New York Times* is saying so openly. Are we to take it literally? Because of some such economic compulsions, in order not to annoy the Americans, if the CIA's nefarious activities are allowed to go on if people's vigilance which was sought to be raised is again to be lulled to sleep, it would be disastrous. Therefore, I should like to know categorically from the Minister what they intend to do.

Finally, what they should do is this. A proper enquiry, investigation and watch must be kept particularly first on the educational institutions which are the favourite hunting ground of CIA in all countries, through various ways-scholarships, projects, research foundations, professors, this, that and the other.

AN HON. MEMBER: Politicians also.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: About politicians, they are already supposed to be investigating as to who gets foreign money, etc. I do not know what has happened to that enquiry. The bureaucracy, the government officialdom in every such country which has been affected by CIA was found to be honeycombed by agents of CIA. They are not Americans,

but nationals of the country in which the CIA operates. I can give you very interesting stories about that, but I have no time. But please be vigilant about it. In key posts in the various ministries and departments, there may be officers who are hand in glove with CIA. Many things have happnened which go to prove it. Some say, the Ministry of Agriculture in particular is full of such people and all sorts of things are going on. I do not know, because it is not my job to find out. It is Mr. Pant's job. Then, there is that undisclosed portion of those accumulated PL 480 funds which under the agreement are left entirely at the disposal of the U.S. Embassy for purposes which they are not required to disclose. I thought we were passing out of the era of PL 480, but I do not know if we are going to enter it again because of food shortage. It is high time that the disposal of such funds arising out of such trade agreements which are put at the disposal of the Embassy should be brought under the scrutiny of the Government. This money has been used for all sorts of purposes. In the other House, in 1967—I forget the reference—it was alleged by a member and it was never contradicted, that the then High Commissioner of U.K. in India, Mr. John Freeman, had sent a message to his government in Britain in the course of which he had stated that during the 1967 elections, large sums of money—figures were given, running into lakhs and lakhs—had been distributed by the Americans to various parties, some of whose friends are sitting on this side—the Swatantra Party, Jan Sangh and so on. It was never denied. They may deny it now, of course, but it is a bit too late in the day. One enquiry was promised long ago as to which parties are getting money from where. But nothing happened about it.

For the future, since you deem it serious enough and critical enough to come out openly against the CIA which you had never done in the last 25 years, we take your sincerity at its face value and we say, something must have happened. There must have been something which prompted a person like the Prime Minister to say such a thing openly, which has not been done all these years. Therefore, please see to it that these funds are brought under your scrutiny and keep a watch on how they are spent. The educational institutions, various research organisations, foundations, etc., should be closely watched. Above all, the bureaucracy, the officialdom sitting in key posts in many of your ministries are highly suspect. I do not want a witch hunt; this country does not do it as a rule as it is done in America. But you must keep a close watch on them and see to it that they are not allowed to carry on the work of Sabotage from within.

SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJEE (New Delhi): I have been misunderstood. I only wanted...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't rush in where angles fear to tread!

SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJEE: I only wanted to ask Mr. Gupta why he has missed mentioning religious organisations like the Ananda Marg and others, which are also involved in this.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am sorry if I have misunderstood you;

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Sir, it is true that CIA activities have become rather a controversy in this country after the Prime Minister exposed it to the people and asked them to be vigilant about it. It need not be explained as to how the CIA is functioning all over the world. It has been exposed by the Americans themselves. Even important American journalists have said it. They have even numbered the institutions and foundations financed by the CIA all over the world. I do not want to go into those activities in detail. It is true that they have been operating from Iran to Indonesia and from Laos to Guatemala and in different countries, they have been successful in toppling governments which have

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

come to power either through military coup or through revolution.

CIA is a product of the second world war, formed with the purpose of spying and getting their own information to further the capitalists expansion of the American economy and also to influence the governments of the under-developed and undeveloped countries, for which purpose their activities have been stepped up in an aggressive manner. They have not spared our country also. Even during Shri Jawaharlal Nehru's time, this has been discussed all over this country. Shri Jawaharlal Nehru himself was compelled to take up this issue and as Mr. Gupta pointed out, we had to send out some American spies.

Now the whole thing has taken another angle. When the Prime Minister said that the CIA is very active in this country and people must be vigilant, unfortunately a tendency has developed in some friends on the other side and they are more vigorous than the Americans to defend the CIA. These monopolists, the vested interests and the rightist reaction in this country are controlling the mouthpieces and publicity media in this country and these media have been misused to ridicule the warning given to the people of the country. One important cartoonist working in an important daily published a cartoon showing that a gentleman was crying because a horse had bitten him. And he says, CIA has bitten him! This is nothing but ridiculing the warning given by the Prime Minister and other leaders. Some people have even said that this is only meant to blackmail the opposition parties I am sure there is no intention to malign any political parties and the warning was meant only to expose how the CIA is active in this country.

Then, it is said that because the economic conditions are degenerating, the Government want to save their face. It is true that organisations like CIA will be active only when the chances come. The chances come only when there is some distress or dissatisfaction among the people. So, they become active through different agencies. These agencies can be formed in different ways. Take the Ford Foundation. It is influencing not only important public men and some of the monopoly houses and their mouthpieces, but they are also influencing our administrative people. For example, in a written answer to my question, Government said that 58 houses have been taken on rent in Delhi, furnished freely and handed over back to the owners. Many of the owners of those houses are Government personnel. Some of them belong to the defence services. Is it not alarming? Is it not bribery? Then, the International Press Institute is financing some institutions in Delhi That is one of the organs of the CIA They are operating in different ways. After the call of the Prime Minister to be vigilant about the CIA, unfortunately, some people have started saying that it is a ruse for escapism on the part of the ruling party. It is a real fact Instead of going into the facts, somebody has challenged that statement and said: why can't you issue a white paper on the subject? I can only laugh at such a suggestion. Can we say which way the CIA is functioning? No government has done it so far. Even Shri Piloo Mody cannot do it. Shri Piloo Mody may say that he is a CIA agent, thinking people will take the opposite of it. But the people will only take him to be very frank.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is too frank to be a CIA agent.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: That is true. Those who demand a white paper, can they point out any single instance in any country of the issue of a white paper on the working of spies? I do not think that even the biggest countries indulging in spying like the Soviet Union or the USA have presented any white paper on

the working of CIA or KGB. If we mention their way of functioning, they will immediately change their ways. So, I would say that the demand for a white paper is a kind of defence of the CIA. In fact, it is a suggestion which is in favour of the CIA and not in favour of our national interests. Those people who are demanding a white paper or concrete instances from the government are not really helping the interests of the country but they are helping the interests of that foreign agency.

I would say that instead of trying to ridicule the government, they must come forward to ridicule the CIA. Unfortunately, some of them may not be able to do it for some other reasons. They know the reasons and the people also know the reasons.

I am afraid the influence of the CIA has penetrated into some of the media of our government. On the 7th December there was a youth programme in the television where appeared the General Secretary of the NSUI, which is known to be financed by the CIA. He was telling our youth "Look at your Indian politicians and political parties; they are influencing the students in wrong channels and the country is going to dogs. Look at America and see how our colleges are functioning. Look at our free society." Only the other day, my hon. friend, Shri Stephen, was telling me that when he was staying in a hotel in New York, he was warned not to go out after 6 O'Clock because then his life would be in danger. This is the free society which they have got. Yet, the General Secretary of the CIA—financed NSUI was asking our youth in a television interview to copy the American free society!

Of course, Shri Piloo Mody, can enjoy this because he is not the enemy of CIA and so he need not be afraid of them. This kind of infiltration in our information media is the most dangerous thing. These people have infiltrated into our mass media, mass communication, and that is why we are saying that their influence must be checked.

In this House we have asked certain questions about the ITT and their collaboration. Our objection is not to some defect in a particular clause of the agreement; nothing of that sort. Our fear is that they may one day occupy key positions and tap our telephone and telecommunication.

SHRI PILOO MODY: He need not have any fear on that score. The Government is already doing it.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: There is nothing wrong in it. Government have the right to do it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: So, he is admitting it.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: This kind of infiltration into the mass media of our country should not be allowed. Let us not honour the CIA. I do not want to mention any names, but I have with me here a file full of press reports which, instead of criticising the activities of the CIA, try to honour them.

I will conclude by saying that let us take all the necessary steps to see that the activities of the CIA are checked. My request to the parties on the other side is to help the government in its effort to check the activities of the CIA. Let us not honour them. Let us not allow them to enter our institutions to subvert democracy and to check the progress that we are making. Let the opposition parties co-operate with the government, instead of trying to defend the CIA.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Sir, I can understand those who have identified themselves with their ideological fatherland elsewhere. But I cannot understand what I have heard just now from a member of the ruling party. Personally speaking, I am feeling ashamed today that I have to take part in this debate for the reason that I remember our freedom struggle days when our sense of national dignity and patriotic righteousness had a meaning of its

[Shri Samar Guha]

own. I remember how in those days our leaders were inspired by a sense of greatness, historic and geographical, of our great country. Whenever there is any attempt to subvert our national values, our national heritage, our democratic institutions, our sense of dignity, our sense of national prestige, I can understand and appreciate objection being taken by the members of this House belonging to this country, being the representatives of the people of this country, without making any distinction whatsoever of the foreign influence or agencies, may be anywhere from the east or west, north or south, from any part of the globe. But I cannot understand one set of people talking in terms of warning of an agency of another country which is operating in this country and another set of people retorting more or less in the same language. This is a sense of political parasiticism, a sign of immaturity.

I am very sorry to say that the President of the Ruling Congress, Shri Shankar Dayal Sharma started this wild cry of CIA activities in this country. If you are serious, if you have a sense of responsibility...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am Serious

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: If you really have, when a member of this House is making wild allegation, you should have pulled him up. I am sorry to say that this sense of responsibility is missing even from the chair.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That would be throttling the debate.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: He set the ball rolling and responsible members of the ruling party and the Government echoed and re-echoed it.

Whenever an accusation is made which is not defined or which is not identified and it is made from political personalities or from political platforms, then, certainly, we have to understand that there is a political motivation behind it or something else. I should say, an undefined accusation is nothing but either a political trickery or a diversionary tactic because the whole country today is in the midst of economic crisis.

The Congress Government made long promises of *garibi hatao*. But *garibs* are being *nataoed* today. It is just a matter of political diversion. They want to create some kind of a ghost of the proverbial wolf to divert the attention of the people from the real problems, the problems of hunger, the problems of starvation, the problems of rising prices to something else. I should say, it is a pathetic confession of incompetence of our administrative machinery. If there is really any CIA activity, it should be dealt with firmly, effectively and mercilessly. But that is being allowed to operate in our country.

I should say there is an element of immaturity in our country since Independence. Why I say "immaturity"? In those days when we were having foreign aid and plenty of food from America, we opened our doors too wide for all kinds of infiltrations, for all kinds of foundations, research institutions and cultural exchanges going on and on. And not a word of caution was uttered against it. When it was Hindi-Chini bhai-bhai, when it was Russi-Chini bhai-bhai, during these periods we were vying with one another to eulogise those countries. Still, we are vying with one another at least in regard to one country.

I would like to draw your attention to the fact that only one man in this country, in his Presidential Address of Haripura, in 1938, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose said, "A country must know that internal politics of a country should never be equated with external policy of the country." He was opposed to fascism; he was opposed to communism; he was opposed to imperialism. But he took help from all.

He went to Germany through Russia in a sealed train. He refused to side with Germany when Germany declared war against Russia. He went to Japan. He refused to identify himself with the internal politics of Japan and he also refused to declare war against China.

In a historical Tokyo University speech in 1944, at the function presided over by Mr. Tojo, he bitterly criticised fascism; he bitterly criticised communism; he bitterly criticised imperialism. He said, "My India will be the land of socialism of its own." He got friendship from all the countries but never identified with the internal ideologies of any country.

In our international relations, wherever it is required, certainly, we should take help but we should never identify ourselves with the internal politics, with the internal ideologies, of any country or allow ourselves to become satellites or to become political parasites of any country or go in for ideological permissiveness or any such thing. That is one of the reasons why whenever, today, we say a little critical word about any particular country with which we have a friendship, there is a hue and cry from all sides, particularly from one section. I can understand those who have identified themselves with their ideological fatherland. But I cannot understand those who are pseudo-supporters of that ideology.

16 hrs.

In the last Lok Sabha, I tabled a series of Questions to know from the Government the number of books imported from different countries, the number of publications published in foreign countries and all that. Astronomical figures were given of the books imported from other countries. About monthlies, weeklies and dailies that are published from different Embassies in this country, astronomical figures were given in the House. I also wanted to know how many friendship and amity organisations were operating in this country. The figure is not astronomical but it is in hundreds. If you go to taluks, you will find their branches operating in taluks also. Further, I wanted to know how many lakhs of pages of propaganda material are supplied by different foreign Embassies to our dailies, to our weeklies and to our monthlies in this country. Here also, an astronomical figure was given to us.

Then, I also wanted to know how many journalists, how many politicians, belonging to different friendship and amity organisations were invited to different countries. Staggering figures were given. It is a matter of shame that we the politicians, the MLAs and MPs, the elected representatives of the people very frequently go to cocktail parties in different Missions. I know of many people who visit foreign Missions very regularly. It is a matter of shame..... (*interruptions*) I know where the shoe pinches. What I have said is from the core of my heart, from my knowledge and facts. I know where the shoe pinches.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are all these CIA activities?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: As I have said, C.I.A. is a symptom of operation of foreign political intrigues and intelligence which want to turn this country into a setellite of their own. They want to create parasites for their own political purposes. If you want this country to have patriotic dignity of a free country, you must make it free from the influence of all foreign intrigues, intelligence, espionage and influence. I can give you the figures; I have all the figures. I do not want to take much time.... (*Interruptions*) It is known why the people get excited when I mention something. It is known to them. I feel ashamed that my country into a satellite of their own. dezvous of foreign intrigues. intelligence, espionage and influence and the rendezvous of foreign political para-

[Shri Samar Guha]

sites. Sometimes, clever people, whenever there is a social function and when their shoe pinches, they take it in a lighter mood either by cutting jokes or making a laughter.

AN HON. MEMBER: Give some *mal-masala.*

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: As I have said, *mal-masala* is everywhere. (*Interruption*). He wants some materials. Material are everywhere. There are millions of booklets, periodicals and journals printed and published by political parties' presses. I had asked a question—it is on record—about the printing presses owned by political parties in India for foreign embassies. They earn millions. Those political parties who print materials of foreign embassies and get millions are not touched. 'They are Brahma.'

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have already taken about 26 minutes.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER You started at 3.41 and now it is 4.07 p.m. Please try to conclude.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This Government had assured us in the last Lok Sabha that they would bring a Bill to curb influence of foreign embassies and also foreign money in this House. What has happened to that? I want to deal with the whole problem basically and not accusing this country or that country. In fact, we should accuse ourselves. Whey did Government allow infilteration of foreign influence? Why did they allow development of political parasitism in our country? I want to know this from the hon. Minister. What has happened to that assurance which was given here in the last Lok Sabha that a Bill will be brought? What has happened to that assurance which was given that a code of conduct would be drawn up for our journalists, for our politicians, for our MLAs and MPs and for the social and cultural organisations sponsored by different embassies and of which we are having a mushroom growth all over the country?

I want to draw your attention very specifically to the recent Assam riots. Most of the important Congress leaders accused CIA. hands in it. But Mr. B. K. Nehru tried to deny that. (*Interruption*). It has been admitted even by the Assam leaders that there was really no mass uprising of the Assamese people against the Bengali People. Certain sections of people were picked up, certain newspapers were picked up.... (*Interruption*). Like military operation there were truck-loads coming from 100 and 200 miles away. In those truck-loads 80 per cent of the people were either those who were pro-Pakistanis at the time of liberation of Bangladesh or those who escaped from Bangladesh out of fear of trial for espionage or national betrayal.

AN HON. MEMBER: Razakars?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: They are caled Razakars. (*Interruption*) I have so many documents. Will Government institute inquiries into them? I can give you some photostat copies also—so much of intriguing news in different papers. I was very shocked the other day when Prime Minister was sitting by the side of that gentleman, Mr. Mohsin, when he was making the statement that the events in Assam had been exaggerated. (*Interruption*) If you really want to pinpoint what happened there, there were foreign agents who were working horribly, who were playing havoc in Assam language riots. It calls for immediate CBI investigation, if not a judicial inquiry.

I will conclude by saying that there should be a code of conduct and there should also be a Bill, which should be brought immediately, restricting circulation of imported books from foreign countries, restricting circulation of cheap and trash propoganada literature—and not fundamental books on ideological polemics. Journalists and others getting packets—gifts and donations—from foreign embassies should be stopped. No political party press should be allowed to print and publish any material from any foreign

embassy. No press or journals, without the approval of the Press Council, should publish any material from any foreign embassy. No papers should be allowed to publish unchecked matter from embassies. What a shame it was, there were two or three pages on Korea in all the big papers. (*Interruption*) What has happened to this country, I do not know.

I conclude by saying that, if this Government wants to function as a free country, as a dignified country, with a patriotic sense, with the sense of democratic values and the sense that ours is a great country, we should not allow ourselves to be influenced by any foreign influence. The Bill that was premised to be brought in this House to curb foreign influence in the Indian politics, Indian life, has to be brought immediately, and a code of conduct, not only for MPs and MLAs but also for teachers, journalists and all others who have dealings with foreign embassies, has to be drawn up.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are discussing today a subject of vital concern to the security of this nation and to the political independence of our country. Looking at the entire picture of reactions to certain comments made by our Prime Minister and the Congress President about CIA activities, I feel like congratulating the CIA for the thoroughness with which they have been doing the work. It is very unusual that when the Prime Minister of a country has pointed her finger at certain activities of a foreign agency and has warned her countrymen that a particular foreign agency has stepped up its activities in this country, the reaction in certain sections, is not one of anxiety that these activities are proceeding but is one of an attempt to . . .

SHRI PILOO MODY: Ridicule the Prime Minister.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: . . .defend the CIA and to prove that the CIA is not working here and, to quote Mr. Piloo Mody, to ridicule the statement of the Prime Minister. .

SHRI PILOO MODY: The Prime Minister herself.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Let us look as to how the entire session started. Mr. Piloo Mody appeared before the House with a badge—'I am a CIA agent' . . .

SHRI PILOO MODY: I still have it.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: May be without any sense of shame, maybe in a mood of confession and maybe it is another tactic for a Member of Parliament, for a leader of a Party, to come to the sovereign body of this country and display a badge saying, 'I am a CIA agent' to the gaze of the entire world and to the gaze of the country, it is a tactic whereby he could put morale into those persons who want to be available to the CIA operations. Mr. Piloo Mody has done it in the Parliament of India. 'Nobody has touched me. Therefore, nobody need be bothered about it and he may carry on'. That is one way of doing it. Even as an act of ridicule if one may concede it, even as a demonstration of buffoonery if one may take it that way, even if all this is conceded, could anybody conceive of a person, a citizen of a country, coming out, even in a jocular mood, and saying out, 'Here I am. I am an agent of CIA', i.e. the Central Intelligence Agency which is a foreign agency operating here, coming out and saying 'I am an agent'?

When I heard the speech of Mr. Samar Guha—he has left the House—I was wondering who exactly was speaking here. I was looking back to see whether a votary of CIA has come into the Parliament and has started defending the CIA.

Why should people get agitated about it? Let us look at it objectively. Is it denied that there is something like the CIA? Is it denied that CIA is operating in different countries? Is it denied that CIA has got a record of certain activities which are objection-

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

able, at least in Guatemala and Cuba . . .

SHRI PILOO MODY: No.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Is it denied that the CIA operated and brought about the disaster of the Bay of Pigs? But nobody denies it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Nobody denies.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Now, even the CIA does not deny that in their design of operations they transgressed the limits of colection of intelligence but go on to some other limits. Even the CIA does not deny it. That is their method of operations. I have get before me a statement given before a US Senate Committee spelling out how the CIA is operating. They state that there are two types of recruits for them. One type of recruits are persons whose job it is to collect intelligence. The other type of recruits are persons who are trained up or who are well-versed in certain types of skills and who can get to the vulnerable points. These are the two types of recruits and now the CIA is a problem even for the Administration of the United States. The CIA reports directly to the President. The CIA is a part of the National Security Service. The CIA is answerable to the President through the National Security Council. The CIA is part of their entire national defence scheme and for that purpose, they operate not merely for collecting intelligence but for other purposes also. If that is conceded but to which, I am afraid, are blind the extra-vocal and extra-zealous defendants of CIA in India but which is conceded even in America, when once it is conceded, then we proceed to a stage where we have got to look at it not to see whether the CIA is operationing but to see whether the CIA is not operating. That is the way we have to look at it—whether the CIA is not operating here. That is the way we have got to look at it and the Prime Minister of India, a very responsible leader, comes out with a mild warning that the CIA has recently stepped up its activities in India. It is not a new development in India at all. The CIA has been there. The warning is that the CIA has stepped up its activities. Why? The warning is to the people of this country who may fall a prey, unsuspectingly or otherwise, to the operations of the CIA. When that warning is made by the Prime Minister, one should expect of every citizen of this country to anxiously look for some material, to anxiously put oneself on the guard and on the defence so that he may not fall a prey to that sort of operations. That reaction there was, of the vast multitude of the people of his country and the huge majority of the people of this country. But, stranegly, certain people, in certain quarters, took up a different attitude and came out saying that the CIA is not operating. This is outheroding. Herod, I mean more loyal than the King himself. They came out with a statement that the CIA is not operating and 'Where is the evidence?' Would any Government come out with evidence that way? Would any intelligent intelligence agency operating in any country give out the evidence they have collected? When the Prime Minister says that, the people of the country know enough to understand that there must be material which has induced the Prime Minister to give that warning. Those persons who demand, 'Come out with the material' are persons who want to defend their activities and put this warning in a question mark.

Therefore, I would submit that those persons who make these pleas are the persons who must be considered as really suspect That is all I have got to say about it. Otherwise, their reactions put them in a suspicious cadre and the Government has got to be suspicious about it. That is all I have got to say about it.

Another plea which has come out—my friend, Mr. Vayalar Ravi, has referred to it—is that the problems are mounting up and here is an effort made to divert the attention of the people from those problems. A mild

warning about it. Is it an effort to divert it and can it possibly divert it? Can the warning divert the attention of anybody from the other problems which are really there? Nobody can be so foolhardy as to expect that by giving that warning, the attention of the people of this country can be diverted away from the other vital issues of the country.

Now I do not lay any blame on anybody. A question is asked: What about other agencies operating here? It is understood, it is well-known that every country has got its own intelligence services. Every Embassy in every country has got its own intelligence services. That is one of their jobs—collecting information. Nobody quarrel with that. But they quarrel comes in only when you proceed from that sphere of collection of information to the stage of assuming the character of an operational agency. Intelligence collecting agency you can be, operational agency you cannot be. You cannot pump out money to purchase the loyalties of the people. You cannot pump out money to create cells in other countries to operate against those govevernments. You cannot pump out money for the purpose of subverting the structure in a particular country. When two egencies are operating, one agency with a particular background, well-known and the other agency or the other agencies, not having that sort background, people will judge these agencies with their respective backgrounds. . . .(*Interruptions*) I do not want to name any agency at all. There are different agencies in the country. Not only America, not only Britain, not only Russia, not only China or any country—we are lookink at their operation against the background of their past and we make our own judgment about it. My friend, Mr. Piloo Mody, pin-pointed KGB and all that. I do not know what it is. If it is Soviet Russia that he means, I, for one, do not want to be apologetic at all about it. Soviet Russia has got a particular relationship with this country. I concede it as far as I am concerned. Whenever this country was in a crisis, that country came to the aid of this country. Whenever a problem came up, that country came up to support us and whoever may or may not accept it, things have come up in such a manner in the course of the last 25 years, that the people of this country are looking at Soviet Russia as a real friend of this country. Therefore, when they are operating, when they are collecting intelligence, we do not suspect them—not that nobody is looking at them. As Mr. Indrajit Gupta said, they may be kept under surveillance. Government must look as to whether they are operating wrongly or correctly. But I would submit, Sir, Soviet Russia is not regarded as an enemy of this country. I am not saying, America is an enemy of this country. but let it not be denied, and let it not be attempted to be denied also that as between the two countries, Soviet Russia has been to our aid whenever the aid was needed and it is a friendly country. A friend is coming to my house and an enemy is coming to my house. My welcome to my friend will be different from the way I welcome the enemy. There is absolutely no doubt about it. Is there any evidence to show that subversion is being attempted by the KGB? Is there any attempt to show that such and such a thing has been happening anywhere? No evidence has been forthcoming. Defenders of the other faith may carry on their campaign. That is all that I can say.

All that has happened here is this. The Prime Minister, who also happens to be the Home Minister of this country, has given a warning, on the basis of whatever information we have got, to this country saying that certain things are taking place from certain quarters about which the people of the country should be aware of. It is no condemnation, but a warning, it is an indication to the people to beware of it. I would appeal to everybody even Mr. Piloo Mody, conceding that the buffoonery

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

he displayed is nothing more than a buffoonery, nor really the agency of the Central Intelligence Agency—I would appeal to everybody, Sir, to take note of that warning and to guard ourselves of the dangers that are taking place in other countries and that we do not allow these things to operate under cover or open. That is the value of that warning Let no attempt be made to ridicule. Let note be taken of it and if I may say so, let serious note be taken of it It has been taken note of by parties that count even in America.

When this announcement came I happened to be in New York, attending the United Nations. I know about the reaction to this announcement. One announcement was televised and people took serious note of it. I thought that is enough of a warning to the CIA. People came to know about its operations in this country. I am appealing to persons like Mr. Samar Guha and Mr. Piloo Mody and others. Do not rush out to their aid but be firm with the leadership of this country so that CIA operations may be kept under restraint and under check. These are all what I wish to submit.

The Prime Minister has done a signal service to this country by her timely warning. Whoever has attempted to ridicule it has done an act of unpatriotism, an act of service to some other country which is most condemnable. With these words I conclude.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): We are sorry to see that Mr. Indrajit Gupta's Private Member Resolution which was in the form of a definite motion and which could have been voted on the floor of the House was pushed out because the ruling party did not help them to table a Motion and something else has been brought in and we had to come today under Rule 193 just to talk it over. It is a great pity. It should go on record.

Sir, this CIA is one of the greatest menaces to humanity and democracy and socialism, President Truman has done the greatest disservice by starting this CIA which is really a US Government organisation. The object of the CIA is to make room for United State's neo-colonialism and economic domination all over the world. We have seen what they did in respect of Mosudeq, Indonesia, Belgian Congo, Cuba, Vietnam and Pueblo in North Korea; and, Chile at the present moment.

Jack Anderson released a set of purported documents indicating that a huge international telephone and telegraph conglomerate had manoeuvred possibly with some connivance of US officials to try to block the 1970 election of March. It refers to President Salvador of Chile. Through evidence, high level Government complicity was cited.

In our Consultative Committee there is a reply given by Mr. Chavan when he was Home Minister I wish to refer to that He said that they are also aware and conscious of the fact that there has been widespread concern about the receipt of money from foreign agencies and organisations by individuals and organisations whether working in the political or social or economic fields. We are much concerned because it is crushing democratic and progressive movements We are the targets. We have suffered in their hands. They are always at us Can the ruling party say they have suffered as we have suffered in the hands of the CIA? No, Sir. I shall prove this giving examples one after the other. Otherwise, Sir, can you imagine why this 1967-68 Intelligence Bureau Inquiry Report was not made public? Is it because it will expose all manner of persons belonging to the ruling party and in the official hierarchy and official machinery? The situation is very serious.

I now wish to refer to a well-circulated Daily. It says: 'Assam:

Hunting-ground for CIA'. It refers to Mr. Sinha, Chief Minister. It says 'Foreign Intelligence agents active in Eastern India since fifties.' The news from London about US diplomatic offensive is to the effect that CIA has been active in the eastern zone. It has also been not new, it is there from time immemorial when we came to power, and had been constantly active and they have been constantly moving and doing these things. Mr. Chavan in reply to a question had stated that they were operating from 4 centres in Inida, namely, Patna, Bangalore and there are two others. Wherever there is any United States Government official, there is a CIA man there. There is no doubt about that. Their penetration is very deep and wide amongst political persons, Ministers, administrators, defence, police, press and radio. Sir, even the Naxalite movement is affected. Those who are in Congress have been left. Others are there. It has affected authors, film producers, religious institutions, religious cults, social service people like peace corps etc, and a new vaviety of foreign missions. Sir, we know there have been some very old ones, doing some very different jobs. But this new thing is there now.

I now wish to quote from the *Times of India* supplement of October 29, 1972. It says:

> The CIA has stepped up its activities in India through its verious fronts. The manipulation of vast PL 480 funds primarily to further American interests and the Nixon administration's anti-Indian tilt during the Indo Pakistan war last December..."

Then it says:

> "The USEFI is one of the 48 organisations around the world administering US Govt. scholarships and those of the Institute of International Education and the East-West Centre for Study in the University of Hawai."

—Hawai, —what a lovely place to go!

Then, Sir, it also says that the CIA thorough the Asia Foundation has financed the Labour Education Service camps for undertaking publication of the history of strikes. Sir, the positive American involvement in Indian agriculture is also a sore point, including senior agricultural officials, including quite a few of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. One of the former secretaries and now a Governor of a State is also there. Their domination is total and we must delimit the influence of these top officials. I can quote several other things to prove that they have made a deeper and deeper in road into our country.

I would now like to quote from the book 'Ambassador's Journal' of John Keeneth Galbraith, former US Ambassador to India. At page 163, he says:

> "One of the undisclosed pleasures of this job that I have at my disposal is that at least at my disposal there is 10,000 dollars to spend at my discretion for charitable relief purposes which is replaced once I have spent it, a kind of self refilling financial spring."

Then, he says at page 163:
"July 20—Madras:

> Yesterday was only slightly less long than that of the Last Judgment. At a little after eight, I visited the Consulate which occupies a couple of dingy floors of a left-type building which are painted a repulsive green. The American officers occupy offices around the edge of a bull-pen; the Indian staff are in the pen. One office is occupied by our intelligence staff whose coming and going is observed with much interest by all. When the chief CIA man was replaced a few months back, a local Indian police officer commented amiably in public on the change to the Consul-General the same day ("I hear you are getting a new chief spy".)

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

Then, I come to page 453, where he says:

"We had an indication that something important was in the making when, about five, Barry Zorthian had tea with R. N. Karanjia, the editor of *Blitz*. Karanjia told Zorthian that their next edition would signal a major change in policy—a strong pro-US line, great praise for Kennedy and Galbraith. The CIA, one gathers, will henceforth be the spearhead of 'American Indian friendship.".

Then, at page 479, he says:

"The, Pete Lakeland of my political staff brought over an elderly Congress leader for a long discussion of Congress Party policy in light of the war. Like everyone else, he told they were busy reconsidering the non-alignment policy. As to everyone else, I told him that we might find alignment with India too expensive.".

Then, I go on to page 546, where he says:

"February 13—New Delhi.

During the morning, I had a session with a group of men who are here at the Indians' request to advise the Indian Army on the techniques of special warfare. These are the informal, but not secret, tactics for dealing with unconventional enemies in an unconventional way. It naturally attracts adventurers and boundary of various sorts.

I gave them a firm lecture on the need for the utmost tact, restraint and diplomacy. I said they should prove to the Indian Government that its well-justified suspicions of them are somehow erroneous.".

Then, this book *Johnson's Memoirs* named about people who were in the US Lobby. It says:

"Certain responsible persons in Government of India had been working to further the cause of US—the then Food and Agriculture Minister C. Subramaniam, the then Food Secretary...."

—now, Governor—

"....Mr. Diaz." (The words 'now Governor' are my insertions).

In 1968, the *Washington Post* said:

"In Kerala, when the UF Government was led by E. M. S. Namboodiripad, one Minister here wanted Rs. 3 50 lakhs (50,000 dollars) for efforting to break up the communist-led UF Government there.",

Now, I shall quote from another very valuable document, which is an Indian School of Social Sciences Publication, which says:

"There have been widespread whispers that the student demonstration in Madras last year against cartographic aggression on the Sino-Indian borders was planned in detail and financed by the USIS.....

Or can the Government of India deny that five senior USIS officers, including the Regional, Director and the Information Officer, went to Visakhapatnam in December, 1970 under the thin pretext of supervising the moon rock exhibition organised there? Or that in Vizag, where one of the biggest naval bases is situated, they made fruitful contacts of which the Government of India is aware?".

Then, it says:

"Another educational front for the American Government is the US Educational Foundation in India (USEFI), which is very active in Madras. USEFI is directly under the Department of State It is responsible for doling out Fulbright scholarships and other prizes to Indians considered useful enough to be indoctrinated.

Then, it says:

"There is hardly one major or important educational institution in this City which has no links with American money. Links range from

massive financial support in the form of books, equipment, training personnel, techniques etc. During the last year for which accounts are available, 1969-70, the University of Madras alone got charity worth Rs. 1,55,384 from PL-480 funds and Rs. 78,337 from the US Department of Health.".

Further, it says:

"The links between the CIA and organisations like the Asia Foundations are no secret. This notorious front was exposed in 1966-67.".

I would not go into more details about this, because it is well known. At least, I have information that CIA finances steadily, regularly and perpetually aid eight political parties in the country.

Then, I come to the question of economic subversion by the CIA. If you see the pamphlet entitled *External Assistance, 1968-69 and 1969-70*, at page 123 we find that:

"India has entered into 14 agreements with the US Government under PL-480 from 1956 to 31-3-1969. Subsequently, two agreements were signed during 1969-70, thus totalling 16 agreements to end of March, 1970.".

The total amount involved is Rs. 22708.3 million, which is the rupee equivalent.

We further find there:

"The rupee equivalent of the dollar cost of the commodities imported is deposited in the US Government account in the Reserve Bank of India, New Delhi. A major portion of the rupee deposits (about 80 per cent in the aggregate) has been earmarked in the agreements for being given as loans and grants to the Government of India for financing mutually agreed projects of economic development. The balance of 20 per cent has been earmarked to be retained by the US Government (a) for its own use in India and (b) for giving loans to Joint Indo-US enterprises commonly known as 'Cooley loans'.

And what is this Cooley loan? It has financed to the tune of Rs. 70 crores big companies like Otis Elevator Co. India (Pvt.) Ltd., Goodyear India Ltd., the Synthetics and Chemicals Ltd., Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Ltd., and so on. They are acting on behalf of the American organisation and they are financing the CIA activities here.

The CIA is also affiliated to the US Foundation set-up in India. Mr. Chagla had said this, when he was Foreign Minister of India. All the US foundation set in India in the name of cultural, educational and other activities; (2) the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, (3) the International Youth Centre, (4) the National Students' Press Council of India, (5) The World Assembly of Youth, (6) The Asia Foundation, (7) The Press Institute of India, (8) The Institute of Mass Communication Research and such other bodies were working in India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon. Member should try to conclude. He has already taken about 15 minutes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Shri Samar Guha who leads party of just three Members had taken 30 minutes. At that rate, I should be entitled to take about eight times that time, because I belong to a party of 25 Members here.

SHRI G. VISHWANATHAN (Wandiwash): It would mean four hours according to that calculation.

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu: I shall be satisfied with three hours.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He was entitled to only seven minutes, but I have given him already 15 minutes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You have always been very generous. But I shall take another 15 minutes.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

As for infiltration in education, the Delhi University, for example, got 8 million dollars directly from the Ford Foundation, not through the Ministry. That was later on regularised.

SHRI PILOO MODY: So, all the children going to the Delhi University are CIA agents.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Department of Chinese Studies (Hongkong type) started with money from the U.S. Even scholarships are included for that purpose. May I ask Shri K. C. Pant one question here? Is it true that the present pro-Vice-chancellor, a Member of Parliament, once head of the Department of Chinese Studies, is regularly writing for the Pentagon paper on 'On Problem of Communism' Once, the Delhi University affairs were controlled by a man called Gilpathic of the CIA. The Delhi University Law Faculty was greatly controlled by the CIA and worked against the authority of the Academic Council. The Head of the Department had direct contact with the CIA. In the Delhi School of Economics, there is no difference. I do not know how many professors of the Delhi School of Economics have gone to the United States. We want to know these details also.

So far as the press is concerned, let me give a concrete case. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika* paper is a monument of CIA activities in the country, and one of the directors was caught red-handed sending crepe during the Indo-Pakistan war to Hongkong and other countries; he was caught sending crepe. Yet, because pressure came from Shri K. C. Pant's Ministry, after four hours' interrogation at the police headquarters at Lal Bazar, he was let go. The Defence of India Rules clearly say that for sending crepe without getting it through the censors means five years' imprisonment.

But here is a case, how this ruling party wanted to deal with the CIA. In the case of *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, do they want to shelter somebody and so action was dropped because of pressure from the top? They also go for religious institutions and they create things like Mahesh Yogi, Ananda Marg and Balyogeswar, they created sadhu riots. They go for economic subversion also. In Bokaro they organised sabotage and attempted to commission a blast furnace prematurely to damage it. They almost succeeded in doing that in Bhilai. What happened. I do not want to name the person, he is a professional man and was an ex-employee of the TCM, he was a CIA outfit. In Barauni a 50 MW turbine was damaged by the insertion of foreign matter and the rotor got damaged. In Patratu oil circulation was damaged by cotton waste (*Interruptions*) I have heard Shri Indrajit Gupta talking about Defence Secretary I know the Defence Secretary who has been shifted to another Ministry. He is not inactive there also (*Interruptions*) I know of a Home Secretary and while having a talk with the Minister I said that so and so was close to the Yankees, how do you expect him to control them and he replied: you are mistaken, not the person but his wife. I said: very good, I have learnt it. I ask of this love-song or love-call from America; why was Mr. Billy Graham allowed to go to sensitive areas like Nagaland? Who hosted him? The Baptist Mission. The hon. Prime Minister admitted the other day in the Consultative Committee that the Baptist Mission was connected with CIA; it is a surrender to Nixon. We remember that there was direct collaboration in 1959 with Vimochan Samaram when Mrs. Indira Gandhi was the Congress President. A cheque from the United States Consul General in Madras, Mr. Franglin went to Mr. R. Shankar, the then Congress President, later on the Chief Minister. The Red Cross cheque was intercepted while in transit Most unfortunately, I have here a piece of news item which has mentioned the name of Mr. Raj Bahadur and says he secured CIA funds. It is here; I only wish that Shri Raj

Bahadur contradicts it. I shall read it out:

"Jaipur: A Jan Sangh Member of the Rajasthan Assembly, Manoharlal Gupta has said that the Union Minister for Shipping and Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Raj Bahadur, had secured Rs. 40,000 from CIA to contest the 1967 general elections through.... (a gentleman).

Shri Gupta who belongs to the home district of the Union Minister, Bharatpur, Rajasthan, challenged Shri Raj Bahadur that if he could prove his assertion wrong, he would resign from the Assembly, or else the Union Minister should quit the Cabinet."

I want to lay it on the Table of the House.... (*Interruptions*).

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (Shri K. C. Pant): May I only understand whether it is for the person who makes the charge to prove it right or for the person against whom the charge is made to prove it wrong? Whose obligation is it

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He should contradict it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: According to the Prime Minister, a person against whom a charge has been made has to prove it never happened..... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: From Kerala Vimochan Samaram Franklin ran away but he was allowed to come back as a research fellow. I shall now come to the working arrangement with the CIA. Is it not a fact that the training of Indian intelligence for spectrum study over South China and Tibet was organised by the CIA? Is it also not a fact that border security officers were sent to South Vietnam for training under the US arrangements, that is, CIA in guerilla tactics. Is it not a fact that many officers were sent to America for training in intelligence? We want to know figures here and now. The most serious of the thing—Mr. Pant should hear me—does he knew that US B-52 planes were allowed to use secretly Indian airports for doing photographic flights over China? I do not want to give the names of these airports because it is a secret matter. I am asking this Government: what sort of working arrangements are still continuing with the CIA or the American Government? Because, there is an electronic eye on China border, under a contract with Dynamics Corporation, which was previously handled by the CIA for surveillance in China border in her military command. We want to know how close you are in this collaboration matter. I want to say: it is no use yelling from roof tops because you want to use it politically for your own purpose. You talk about the student unrest in Punjab. The Prime Minister said that the Government have definite information about CIA activities. She said that the student unrest had been engineered by CIA but Mr. Mohsin says that there is no specific information of the involvement of foreign elements in these incidents; here are the questions and here are his replies. I only want to say: you prove that your Government is a disfavoured Government of the CIA; you publish a white paper. I repeat once again: You and your Prime Minister prove that you are a disfavoured Government by the CIA; you publish a white paper if you are worth the salt.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Satpal Kapur..... (*Interruptions*).

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT: (Shri Raj Bahadur): Through whom? Will you please read the name? I have got the right of personal explanation.... (Interruptions). Let him read out the name of the person through whom I have been charged of receiving money.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, order.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I wholly disapprove of this procedure. It is nowhere in the rules that Mr, Raj Bahadur can get up whenever he likes and start making noise in this House.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: A challenge has been thrown at me and I have a right of reply

SHRI PILOO MODY: I should like to finish my submission.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I am not yielding; it has to be contradicted here and now. He must first read out the name of the person through whom.....(Interruptions) Is it a paper report? Let him read out the name if he has got any name?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down; there is no question of challenge here. He has already made a speech; you can go through the proceedings.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: There is no question of.... (Interruptions) .

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot ask him to repeat his speech for your benefit; you can gather information from the report and then you can contradict this.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I throw a challenge to my friend if he can prove it. If he can prove it I shall resign; otherwise he should resign. I challenge. It is absolutely concocted, cock-and-bull story. If he is correct, let Mr. Bosu prove it and I shall resign; otherwise he shall resign. Let him prove it....(Interruptions). –

SHRI PILOO MODY: On a point of order. My point of order is that the procedure had been violated.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: Mr. S. K. Patil has been attributed; it is alleged that he collected from CIA and gave it to me. Let an enquiry be made from Mr. S. K. Patil.

SHRI PILOO MODY: If anything has been said which entitles Mr. Raj Bahadur to make a personal explanation, he should be allowed to do so.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: If Mr. Piloo Mody believes in that, I challenge him also.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Let him go either to Asia 1972 or the Gemini Circus to challenge the wrestler over there. What is this business of challenging in Parliament? I am talking about procedure and he says: I challenge you. I am raising a point of order regarding the procedure that has been followed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: With the permission of the Chair, he made that submission I allowed him

SHRI PILOO MODY: I only want that to go on record.

SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Sir, the Prime Minister of our country has administered a warning to the people and also to all parties that we should not fall a prey to CIA activities and we thought there will be an end to it. But the CPI leader Mr. Indrajit Gupta has brought a motion here. Of course, we are free to express our own views. But Mr. Gupta said that there are some CIA agents in our officialdom. I want to protest against it The officers have as much self-respect as we have, if not more and we should not cast aspersions on them day in and day out. We should not suspect our own officers.

SHRI PILOO MODY: You only suspect the opposition parties.

16.37 hrs.

[*Shri N. K. P. Salve in the Chair*]

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: We do not suspect Mr. Piloo Mody. He is so frank and does not hide, his motives. The other day he entered the House with a label on his chest That is ample testimony that we should not distrust him. What he has exhibited is enough for the House and for the country to understand him and his party

Some people are making out as if the CIA activities are going to ruin this country. That is a false idea. This country has had several onslaughts for centuries. There were attacks from Nadir Shah, Aurangazeb and so many others who wanted to destroy our culture. But they failed and India is now a strong nation under the leadership of our Prime Minister.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order, Sir. You are very particular about relevance of speeches.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: From 1947 to 1952, the communists attacked the masses in the villages with all sorts of weapons. Even then they could not win the people of this country. The people are stronger than any political ideology. The people are patriotic and are not unduly afraid of either the CIA or the KGB. Some people have made it a habit to go on abusing America day in and day out.

17 hrs.

Our Prime Minister has administered a warning to the people of this country to be aware of the sinister activities of CIA and other foreign agents. That is enough for our country to be careful and to guard our interests. The opposition want to make capital out of the Prime Minister's statement, which is not correct. The warning of the Prime Minister is quite sufficient.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Sir, it is good that we have got an opportunity to discuss the danger of growing CIA activities in this country. No body denies, and no body can deny that CIA is acting not only in this country but it is operating all over the world. It is a secret seeker of knowledge in the demi-world of international espionage. We know that espionage is a fact of diplomatic life in the modern world.

According to reports, the strength of the CIA is more than 16,000 out of which 30 per cent are Ph.D., linguists, economists, cartographers, psychiatrists, agronomists, chemists, anthropologists and geographers. These experts profess to know everything starting from the problem of Nagas and the health of Kosygin to the bed-room exploits of Soekarno.

SHRI PILOO MODY: What about the bed-room exploits in India?

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Regarding their activities in India, the Congress President, Shri Shankar Dayal Sharma, fired the first shot. He said that the CIA is subverting the Indo-Bangladesh relations, and they are the reasons for all the recent troubles. Immediately, the Prime Minister confirmed this statement by saying:

> "CIA had become active in India. It is not for us to prove that this agency is working in our country. It is for the CIA to prove that it is not active in India."

This statement came when the poor Finance Minister, Shri Chavan, was having negotiations in Washington, and he had to bear all the embarrassment.

Close on the heel of this came the statements of the Congress Chief Ministers about the CIA activities, as if to show their unstinted support to their leader. Statements were issued by Shrimati Nandini Satpathy, Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha, Shri Zail Singh who accused of CIA-Akali collusion and Shri Mir Quasim. Except Shri V. P. Naik and Shri Tripathi, all the State Chief Ministers came out with the statement about the CIA activities.

I want to know the reason for this sudden spurt. What happened all these years? Were they not aware that the CIA is operating in this country? Not only that, the Union Home Secretary also gave a statement that it is operating actively in

[Shri G. Viswanathan.]

the eastern region. This is the contribution of Congress.

Then I come to the Jan Sangh, which has made its own contribution. The Jan Sangh leader in the Bihar Council said that CIA is very active in Chottanagpur area. Another Jan Sangh MLA from Rajasthan said that the Union Minister, Shri Raj Bahadur, has received money from the CIA during the 1967 elections. (*interruptions*)

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: Let them make that statement outside the House... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: This charge was made by an M.L.A. of Rajasthan belonging to the Jan Sangh almost a year back.

Then, I would like to quote *Pravada*, which says:

"In the past; the Swatantra Party was looked upon as the chief pro-Western, pro-American lobby. But lately CIA is paying special attention to the relatively better organised and more massive Jana Sangh."

This is what the Soviet paper *Pravada* has written.

Then, Jack Anderson's papers did implicate one or two Union Cabinet Ministers with C.I.A.

We are not worried about any agency. But if the espionage crosses the boundary-line, from intelligence evaluation to actual interference with the country's affairs, then serious action must be taken. Not that a mere statement should be given by the Prime Minister or by the Chief Minister. Serious action should be taken immediately against espionage, whether it belongs to East or West.

When Mr. Swaran Singh, the External Affairs Minister, visited very recently U.S.A. the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Rogers, it seems, assured Mr. Swaran Singh that C.I.A. activities were not in any way detrimental to the interests of India. Now it is for the Government to accept the statement or not to accept it.

It is not only the C.I.A. which is of U.S. origin but there are other agencies also which are working in this country and which cannot be denied. I would like to quote Mr. Yuri Krotkov who was a former agent of K. G. B., a Russian agency. He gave a statement before the U.S. Senate Sub-Committee on international security in which he confirmed that when he was assigned a job in Moscow, he tried to befriend an Indian foreign official but he found that he was too clever and he could not do espionage on him. It is how other foreign countries are interested in the third world because that is not do espionage on him. It is how the East or the West. Hence, the agents are working to control the third world into their orbit.

The activities of foreign intelligence, whether it is CIA or KGB, should be neither over-estimated nor under-estimated. It should be put in a correct perspective. It should not be made a political problem or a political issue because this really concerns the national security of the country.

In this connection, I would like to quote Mr. G. L. Mehta who was our former Ambassador to U.S.A., I quote:

"Since it has now been found that the CIA is responsible for murders in Delhi suburbs, food riots, demonstration by both leftist and rightist organisations, student unrest, drought in many States and floods in Orissa, it is only a question of time before we discover that Chou-En-Lai has been its secret agent and Mr. Brezhnev is being financed by American imperialists."

I would like to keep it before the House for whatever worth it is. It is for the House to judge.

I have heard my hon. friend, Mr. Stephen and my other esteemed colleagues. I will not be lulled by this foolish distinction of having a friendly spy and an inimical spy. A spy is a spy, whoever he may be. In the international affairs, there are neither permanent friends nor permanent foes. There are only permanent interests. For Hindi-Chini *bhai-bhai*, we have had to pay through our nose heavily during 1962. I want the Government to learn from its past mistakes.

I also want to know from the Government whether they are aware of anti-national forces inside this country, whether they are individuals or organisations, who have extra-territorial loyalty. I want to know from the Government whether the Government is keeping a watch over them. I further want to know whether the Government is aware of these forces whose loyalty can be questioned and who are infiltrating into other organisations, thus occupying important and key positions, and sometimes vulnerable positions.

Lastly, I want to know from the Government whether they are contemplating to bring forward a special legislation on treason and espionage, thus putting an end to all these activities, whether it is CIA or any other agency in this country which interferes in the internal affairs of this country.

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : सभापति महोदय, "सी आई ए उन क्षेत्रों में विद्यमान है जहां उपनिवेशवाद की जड़े खोखली हो चुकी हैं और जहां प्रजातांत्रिक प्रणाली के आधार पर राजनैतिक ढांचे को सुदृढ़ बनाने का प्रयास जारी है। प्रजातंत्र की आड़ ले कर संस्था पैसे और हथियारों का प्रलोभन देकर जहां जहां संभव हो सके, सैनिक अड्डे कायम करना चाहती है ताकि विश्व में युद्ध के बादल मंडराते रहें और छोटे छोटे राष्ट्रों को विवश कर दिया जाए कि वे सैनिक गुटबंदी का शिकार बने रहें।"

एक सदस्य : यह कहा से पढ़ रहे है ?

श्री शशि भूषण : सभापति महोदय, मैं "सी आई ए परदे के पीछे" नाम की किताब से पढ रहा हू जो दलजीत सेन अदब ने दो साल पहले लिखी है यह दलजीत सेन अदब प्रेसीडेंट, आल इंडिया स्टूडेंट्स कांग्रेस है।

"इडोनेशिया मे भूतपूर्व राष्ट्रपति डाक्टर सुकर्ण, ईरान के भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री डाक्टर मुसद्दिक, घाना के भूतपूर्व राष्ट्रपति एनक्रूमा और कम्बोडिया के नारडोम सिहानुक के विरुद्ध षड़यंत्रो के पीछे सी आई ए का हाथ था, इस बात से इनकार नही किया जा सकता। बन्दूको और टैको के बलबूते पर अधिक देर तक साम्राज्यवादी शक्तिया नही टिक सकती भले ही सी आई ए कोई रूप धारण कर के सामने आए। उस की मित्रता प्रतिक्रियावादियो से हो या साम्प्रदायिक तत्वो से उसकी गोद मे एकाधिक र पलता हो या तस्करी करने वाला व्यापारी, ये सब आजादी के दुश्मन है।

भारत मे सी आई ए एक ओर तो दक्षिण-पंथी फासिस्टो को सहाय ा करती है जिन्होने गाधी जी की हत्या की, और दूसरी ओर उग्र वामपंथी फासिस्टों की सहायता करती है जो गांधी के चित्रों की एव देश की सस्कृति की होली जलाते हैं। एक ओर तो एक बडे बड़े औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में साम्प्रदायिक दगे कराए जाते है तों दूसरी ओर से इन्ही औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में तालाबन्दी और हड़ताल कराई जाती है। देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था को क्षीण बनाने के लिए 300 करोड़ रुपये वार्षिक तस्करी सोने से भारतीय धरती पर आर्थिक हमला किया जाता है। इस प्रकार के 'खुनहरी हमलों' ने एशिया और अफ्रीका के कई छोटे छोटे राष्ट्रों की आजादी का गला घोटा है। अब एशिया और अफ्रीका की जनता सजग

[श्री शशि भूषण]

और जागरूक हो चुकी है इसलिए वह इस हमले का मुहतोड जवाब दे सकती है।"

सभापति महोदय, इस किताब को दो साल पहले छापा गया लेकिन आज हिन्दुस्तान मे सी आई ए के पास तकरीबन 6 लाख व्यक्तियो के एकसेज हैं हर एक पार्टी के जिस मे यह बता सकते है कि इन की धार्मिक विचारधारा क्या है, ये जिस ढग से सोचते हैं, इन की राजनैतिक विचारधारा क्या है। यह इन्फार्मेशन मुख्तलिफ ढग से तैयार की गई है।

किसी भी सरकार को अन्य देश मे अपनी नीति के बारे मे प्रतिक्रिया जानने का अधिकार है लेकिन उसे यह अधिकार नही कि किसी भी राष्ट्र के प्रति षडयत्रकारी और विध्वसक कायवाही करे। सी आई ए राजनैतिक सस्था नही, षडयत्रकारी और विघटन सबधी कार्यवाहियो को बढावा देने वाला एक व्यापारिक सस्थान है। पैसे का प्रलोभन दे कर नागरिको की जमीर को खरीदना और छोटे या बडे आतरिक मामलो को लेकर दगे-फसाद और विध्वसक कार्यवाही कराना सी आई ए का प्रमुख उद्देश्य है। वर्ल्ड असेम्बली आफ यूथ दिल्ली मे कार्य करती रही और मैं मोरारजी भाई की एक बात मे तारीफ करूगा की वह इस सस्था के पैट्रन थे। एशिया फाउडेशन ने इस सस्था को पैसा दिया। जब अमेरिका के रैम्पर्ट अखबार मे सी आई ए के बारे मे छपा तो उस वक्ता उन्हे पता लगा कि सी आई ए ने पैसा दिया है तो उन्होने वह पैसा वापस दे दिया। मैं इस मामले मे मोरार जी भाई की तारीफ करता हू और मिश्रा जी उन से कह देंगे कि मैं जहा उनकी आलोचना करता हू वहा उनकी तारीफ भी करता हू जब वह अच्छा काम करते हैं।

सभापति महोदय, यह वर्ल्ड असेम्बली आफ यूथ सस्था आज भी दिल्ली मे कार्य करती है। सरकार ने हिन्दुस्तान मे 40—50 लाख की जमीन उस को दी और सहायता दी जिससे विश्व युवक केन्द्र वहा काम कर रहा है। वहा यही ऐक्टिविटी होती है। जब एशिया फाउडेशन बैन किया तो उसमे कौन कौन लोग सम्बन्धित थे उस को आज तक सरकार ने नही बताया। उस को बता देते तो सी आई ए की गति बडी धीमी हो जाती। जहा तक सी आई ए का सम्बन्ध है सब जानते हैं कि दो मिनिस्ट्रीज सब से ज्यादा इस की शिकार है—ऐग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री और एजूकेशन मिनिस्ट्री। मैं चाहता हू कि इनके ऐडवाइजर्स से आप पनाह ले क्यो कि हम ने बहुत नुकसान उनसे उठा लिया।

सब से बडी बात एक यह है कि इस देश के अन्दर सी आइ ए के साथ साथ एक चाइनीज एजेंसी भी काम करने लगी है और उस का नाम है सोशल वेलफेयर डिपार्टमैंट। सी आई ए ऊपर आपरेट करती है और वह नीचे आपरेट करते है। उस से देश को बहुत खतरा बढ गया है उनकी हालत यह है कि जो ड्रेगन एजेंसी है चाइना की वह एक तरफा तो श्रीमती भडारनायक की खूब मदद करती है, उनका पेकिंग मे खूब स्वागत करती है और दूसरी तरफ हेलिकाप्टर हमको भेजना पडता है। वे भुट्टा की भी खूब मदद करते है। तो नीचे नीचे जडे काटना और ऊपर से सिर पर हाथ फेरना, यही चाइनीज एजेन्सी का रोल रहा है। लिन पियाओ के प्रति दुनिया में कही सवेदना जाहिर नही की गई लेकिन मै करना चाहता हू। मै कहना चाहता हू चीनी तथा सी० आई० ए० दो एजेन्सीज के गठबन्धन के खिलाफ उसने अपना बलिदान दिया जो कि हमेशा याद रहेगा। वे नही चाहते थे कि यह नापाक गठबन्धन हो ताकि इस तरह की चीजे हो जिन से एशिया से खतरा बढे। यह दोनो एजेन्सीज जो हैं वह खतरे का सबूत है। इस लाख चाइनीज का सी० आई० ए० के इशारे पर इडोनेशिया में इशारे पर कत्लेआम किया गया लेकिन उसके बाद आज उन्ही के साथ वे सी०

आई० ए० के जरिये मिलता कर रहे है। पता नही किस दिशा मे ये जा रहे हैं। मैं चाहूगा कि भुट्टो साहब को भी समझाये कि उनके चक्कर मे वे न पडे। यह हमारा भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप इन दोनो एजेन्सीज के गठबन्धन मे खतरे मे पडा है यहा एक कोसेक आर्गेनाइजेशन है जिसके जरिये से विद्यार्थियो मे काम किया जाता है, विद्यार्थी आन्दोलन चलाये जाते हैं। दक्षिणपथी सस्थाये जोकि प्रजातन्त्र मे विश्वास नही करती उन के जरिये से उनको छुरे और भाले चलाना सिखाया जाता है वे सस्थाये आजकल कोशिश कर रही हैं कि विश्वविद्यालय बन्द किए जाये उनके बडे बडे समारोह और दूसरी चीजे होती है। जहा तक धार्मिक सस्थाओ को पैसा देने की बात है, दक्षिण पथी पार्टी वाले, साधू महात्मा इस देश के विचारो को दिमागी तौर पर खराब कर रहे है, पुरानी जो परम्परागत सद्भावना है उसके आधार पर लोगो को एकमप्लायट कर रहे है, आर्थिक तौर पर लोगो को एकमप्लायट कर रहे है इस देश मे पब्लिक सेक्टर किसी तरह से न चले उसके लिए सैबटाज कर रहे है, मैनेजर्स को खरीदने की कोशिश करते है वर्कर्स यूनियन को खरीदने की कोशिश करते है यह सब विध्वसात्मक कार्यवाहिया बडी तेजी से इस देश मे इन दो आर्गेनाइजेशन्स ने की है। इसके साथ साथ बर्मा मे जो बगला बोर्डर पर जो मुसलमान रहते है उनसे मिलकर सी० आई० ए० और चाइनीज एजेन्सीज बगला देश मे तूफान मचा रही है। वह आराम की जिन्दगी बसर करना चाहते हैं और अपने पैरो पर खडा होना चाहते है लेकिन यह एजेसीज उनको ऐसा नही करने दे रही हैं। हमारे देश के आस पास जितने भी राष्ट्र है वह सभी इन एजेन्सीज के शिकार हो रहे हैं।

सी० आई० ए० ने पहले पहल जब हमारे देश मे पदार्पण किया तो जो हमारे देश की इन्टेलिजैन्स सस्था है उसने साथ मिलकर काम किया है और हमे यह पता नही था कि हमारे देश मे घुस करके हमे नुकसान पहुचायेंगे। हमने उनसे कभी कोई चाकरी नही रखी लेकिन आज हमे वह बरतनी होगी। आज हमारे देश मे सामाजिक सस्थानो मे, विश्वविद्यालयो मे, कृषि एडवाइजर्स मे जो वह पहुच गए है वहा से उनको निकालना बहुत जरूरी है। मैं समझता हूं सरकार इसके लिए बहुत सख्त कार्यवाही करेगी हमारी प्रधान मत्री ने लोगो का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित किया है। हमारे कांग्रेस प्रेसीडेंट डा० शकर दयाल शर्मा ने इस देश मे लोगो का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है मैं समझता हूकि जब हमारे देश के नेता, हमारी जनता और हमारे देश की इन्टेलिजेन्स भी सभी मिल कर सर्तक हैतो मै विश्वास के साथ कह सकता हू कि हमारे लिए कोई भी खतरे की बात नही है। जब हमने पहचान लिया कि हमारे देश मे दुशमन कहा है, चोर कहा है तो फिर कोई डर नही है, हम उनको आसानी से समाप्त कर सकेंगे। मै खास तौर पर सरकार को सर्तक करना चाहता हू कि विशेषकर जो विदेशी एडवाइजर्स इकट्ठा किए है जो विदेशी एजेन्सीज है, जैसे फोर्ड फाउन्डेशन आर दूसरी भी उन से कहे कि वह हिन्दुस्तान को छोड कर पैकिंग जाये या किसी भी देश मे जाये और हमारे देश पर कृपा कर। इन शब्दो के साथ मे भाषण समाप्त करता हूं।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): *rose.*

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI (Shajapur): Why are you by passing me, I don't understand.

MR CHAIRMAN I will never by pass you. He is also leader of party; his name is there; your name is also there. Why do you say you are being bypassed? You are not bypassed. Mr. Joshi, I will give you time...

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: Already it is 5.20. When will you give me time?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will give you time immediately. I find here that 4 minutes are marked for Mr. Mishra and 6 minutes are marked for you.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: You will give only 6 minutes?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mishra, you will have to be very brief in your observations.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I shall try to be as brief as possible, Sir.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it seems to me that you could not think of a more unseasonal bird than my hon. friend Shri Indrajit Gupta. While the Government seems to be playing on the flute of love, he is beating the drums of hate. This is the sweet season of love for the Government and nothing can be more bedevilling the atmosphere than the hate call which Mr. Gupta has given just now.

But, Mr. Chairman, one could excuse Mr. Gupta; bechelor, as he is, he does not know to respond to love calls. And, many a tune, I have felt completely sick sitting on this bench as I find myself overwhelmed by two bachelors on my right But, at the same time, I must say that I do not know whether Mr. Indrajit Gupta is so innocent a bachelor as I am trying to make him out to be.

I really do not know what badge Mr. Piloo Mody is going to wear now. Earlier in the peak days of hatred against the CIA activities and so on, he was wearing the badge of 'I am a CIA agent'. Now pobably he will wear the badge, 'I am in love with you' I really don't know whether this badge is again going to be objected to by the Chair Because earlier the Chair made him pull down that badge.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I am now going to be a Congress agent. They are the only enemies of this country.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Naturally the question now arises is this why has all this noise about CIA died down so suddenly and so abruptly. Why are those very lips which spoke so stridently about the menacing activities of the CIA and now lisping rhymes of love? This is a mystery, this is something intriguing. Naturally one would like to ask as to what has happened to bring about this transformation if the activities were really menacing? But, who is now going to speak about the activities being menacing, because only this morning, did you not find, Mr. Chairman, in the newspapers that those who shout about the CIA seem to be themselves the agents of the CIA That is what has been found to be the case in regard to the publication in the kuwait paper which reported about some attempts having been made on the life of the Indian Prime Minister. Now he has been found out to be the CIA agent himself. I really don't know whether those who have spoken so much about the CIA activities are not exposing themselves to this danger.

I was wondering how this change had happened. Indeed, they were menacing activities, because there could be no greater testimony to it than that of the Prime Minister of India. If the Prime Minister says that the CIA activities are menacing to the country, then S. N. Mishra would take it as gospel truth, But again, would we not be entitled to ask: 'Madam Prime Minister, if the activities are so menacing as you say they are what exactly have you done or do you propose to do about them?' That is in fact a question which I am entitled to ask and to which I am entitled to get an answer But we are not getting an answer to that question. That is the real difficulty.

One can, of course, dismiss for a time or for a while Shri Shankar Dayal Sharma in this context. But one cannot afford to dismiss what the Prime Minister of India says. I was trying to explore the reasons for the change. What could be the reasons for this? One reason for this, as has been pointed out is that first Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan, the Finance Minister of India went to the United States and he tried to fraternise with his American counterparts. Later, the Foreign Minister of India also, when he was in New York, met Mr. Rogers. I have got a different story about what happened between Mr. Rogers and Shri Swaran Singh. I am told that Mr. Rogers spoke in a very rough and I must say. . .

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Who told the hon. Member?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: If that is so, then no Indian can put up with that kind of utterance of Mr. Rogers. He is reported to have said—at least that is my information, it is from the ruling party itself—like this, and Shri Swaran Singh went to Ahmedabad session to report that the Americans were very much angry about the utterances against the CIA. That was another thing.

Later, it was followed by the visits of emissaries from India to the United States and emissaries from the United States to India. Then came the 'love call' from the Foreign Minister which has been reciprocated by Mr. Rogers. He has said that they are now very sympathetically examining this 'love call' made by India. But the point that I want to emphasise is this—as has been tried to be potrayed in the foreign papers—it is not a 'love call' but it is a 'distress call' which is coming against a particular economic background in this country. That is how the foreign newspapers have been interpreting it.

The question that I, as an Indian and as a Member of Parliament, want to ask is this. If these activities are really so dangerous, and indeed they must be dangerous, then is the Parliament of India going to shut itself out completely from these developments? Is the Prime Minister of India going to say that since she and her Foreign Minister have now settled it with Mr. Rogers, the matter is over? If that be so, I must say that we have got a very poor conception of the Parliament of India. These offences, as they have been pointed out, are no less than offences against the State; they are in every way, offences against the State. If the Prime Minister of India is in possession of evidence of offences against the State and offences against the State mean offences against the security of the States, offences which have been in the direction of bringing about internal subversion, then the Parliament of India must be in possession of all these things, and the Parliament of India must go into this matter a little more deeply. We cannot consider the security of India or the matter of subversion, internal subversion, as the close preserve of the Government of India. Therefore, my submission is that the Parliament of India must demand a probe into this matter. There must be a parliamentary probe. Let nobody take a high and mighty attitude that this must be left to the Government of India. As Indians and as Members of Parliament, we have got every right to know. We must remember what happens in the US Congressional or Senate committees; they go much deeper into these matters. We can also act in the same way and we have also got a due sense of responsibility. This kind of commission did function in Australia and in Canada and other places. So, Government must concede the demand that there should be a parliamentary probe into this. I am confining myself only to the CIA activities. Since the question has been raised only

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]
against the CIA activities, let us not cast the net much wider, though let us keep a vigilant eye on all other activities too. When attention is sought to be concentrated on CIA and when some evidence has been collected only with regard to CIA activities we should like to be in possession of facts.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I want to ascertain from the House whether it is in I request the Members to co-operate beyond 6 O'clock

SOME HON MEMBERS. Yes

MR CHAIRMAN I would request Shri Mody and Shri Joshi to finish their speeches say, by 5 50 so that Mr Pant may begin his speech, he wants about half an hour to reply I request the Members to co-operate in this.

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी (शाजापुर) सभापति महोदय, अमरीकी गुप्तचर विभाग की बढती हुई गतिविधियो के विषय मे जो चर्चा चालू है उसका मैं स्वागत करता हू क्योकि कम से कम उसके जरिये जिस की वजह से देश की सुरक्षा खतरे मे आ सकती है उसकी ओर सरकार का ध्यान जाये। अभी जब श्री राज बहादुर जी के खिलाफ किसी मे आरोप लगाया तो वह गरम हो गये। उन का गरम होना मै समझ सकता हू। किन्तु श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त ने यहा कोट किया कि 1967 मे राज्य सभा मे एक बात बतलाई गई कि उस समय यहा जो इग्लैंड का हाई कमिश्नर था उस ने टेलीग्राम या केबल भेजा, जिस मे उस ने मेशन किया कि इतना पैसा स्वतन्त्र पार्टी को मिला, इतना पैसा जनसघ को मिला, इतना पैमा काग्रेस को मिला। उसमे उन्होने दिया था कि कितना पैसा जनसघ को मिला था, लेकिन किस को मिला यह नही दिया था। बाकी सब का नाम दिया गया था। क्या यह आप की जिम्मेदारी नही है कि आज हम 1972 मे है ...

श्री आर० एस० पाडे (राजनदगाव) . आप को पैसा दिलवाने की ?

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी . मैं ऐसी बेशर्मी की अपेक्षा नही करता था। मै देश की सुरक्षा की बात कर रहा हू, पाडे जी।

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) : मालूम है कि आप को गुस्सा क्यो है।

श्री राजबहादुर : जिस पत्र का हवाला दिया गया है, उस मे आरोप मेरे ऊपर नही है। आरोप किसी और के ऊपर है। मुझे माध्यम बनाया गया है। आरोप श्री पाटिल पर है आप उन से पूछिये।

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी मै कभी भी गुस्सा नही हुआ। लेकिन मत्री बार बार इस तरह से क्यो बोलते हैं ? (व्यवधान)

SHRI PILOO MODY After what the hon Speaker said this morning, after the ruling given by the Speaker today in which you yourself took an active part, may I ask you how you permitted this?

MR CHAIRMAN Please do not interrupt You are cuting into your own time

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी इसी लिये मैं उस वक्त चुप बैठा था। राज बहादुर जी की तरह उठ कर बोला नही।

SHRI PILOO MODY I am not going to accept that as an answer. I brought a point to your notice that when a name was mentioned just now, after the ruling given by the Speaker today in which you yourself took a very active part, how have you permitted this to happen?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR The paper cutting which has been produced says so, I am only repeating that; I do not say that I am a party to it.

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी · हमने 1967 से ले कर माग की कि विदेशी धन पर रोक लगाई जाये। विदेशी पैसा कहा से आता है, किस स्रोत से आता है, किन्हें

मिलता है, इसकी जांच की जाये। जांच चालू है, यह बतला दिया गया। अभी कुछ दिन पहले जब हम ने पूछा कि जांच का नतीजा क्या हुआ तो वित्त मन्त्री कहते है :

"It cannot be disclosed in public interest." What does it mean?

1967 से लेकर आज तक हम पर आरोप लगायें। मांग हम ले कर आयें, और 1972 में हम को बतलायें कि :

"It cannot be disclosed in public interest." What is public interest? To defame the Opposition parties?

हम ने सी०आई०ए० के लिए ध्यान आकर्षित किया था। राजस्थान के दो प्रोफेसरों की गति-विधियों के बारे मे मैं ने ध्यान आकर्षित किया था मंत्रियों का। आखिर अगर इस देश मे कोई गुप्तचर एजेंसी चलती है तो हमारा फर्ज हो जाता है कि उस के लिए हम कोई काउंटर इंटेलिजेंस रक्खें। जब मैं ने कहा कि काउंटर इंटेलिजेंस होनी चाहिए तब श्री पन्त ने मुझे दुरुस्त किया कि काउंटर इंटेलिजेंस नही, सुपर इंटेलिजेंस। I accepted modification. I want super intelligence. जब ख्रुश्चेव और बुल्गानिन इंग्लैंड गये थे उस समय उनका फ़ागमैन छिपे छिपे घूमता था यह देखने के लिए कि उन की सारी रचना कैसी है। रूस को यह बात मालूम थी। चोर का रास्ता चोर ही जानता है। रूस ने भी अपना फ़ागमैन छोड़ा, जिस ने उनको भगा दिया। तीन साल तक इंग्लैंड को पता नहीं था। तेरी भी चुप और मेरी भी चुप। गैरी कूपर यू 2 को ले कर उड़ा। रूस ने मार कर नीचे गिरा दिया तब पता चला कि एस्पायनेज ऐक्टिविटीज होती है। बताया गया है कि प्रधान मंत्री के खिलाफ तीन बार एटेम्प्ट हुआ है। मैं समझता हूं कि प्रमुख व्यक्तियों की हत्या करवाना या करवाना गुप्तचर विभाग का काम होता है। लेकिन उनको पकड़ना और उनके खिलाफ सतर्क रहना यह सरकार का काम है। ट्राटस्की की हत्या मैक्सिको में हुई और उनके पुत्र की पेरिस मे हुई।

श्री शशि भूषण : और गांधी जी की ?

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी : जिसने की उसको तो फांसी हो गई।

लेकिन दीन दयाल उपाध्याय की चलती गाड़ी में हत्या कर दी गई। किसी ने भी की हो या करवाई हो लेकिन यह निर्लज्ज सरकार उसका आज तक पता नही चला पाई है। इसको रूल करने का कोई राइट नही है। यह कोई दुर्घटना है ? किसी राजनीतिक नेता की हत्या होने के बाद कातिल का पता लगाना आपका काम है। प्रधान मंत्री के खिलाफ कुछ ऐसे षड़यंत्र होते हैं, इसका पता लगाना आपका काम है। किन्तु हमें यह लगता है कि सी०आई०ए० की बोगी रेज कर के विरोधी दलों को कोसने का काम यह सरकार कर रही है, उनके खिलाफ कुछ वातावरण तैयार हो सके इसकी कोशिश में यह सरकार है। इससे घृणास्पद और कोई भी चीज नही हो सकती है।

मैं राज बहादुर जी को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि मैं 1930 से राजनीति में हूं। 1942 में मैंने बड़े दुख के साथ देखा कि देशगौरव सुभाष चन्द्र बोस को देशद्रोही कहने वाले आज यहां बैठे हुए हैं। सवाल सी०आई०ए० का अभी क्या आया ? राज बहादुर जी यह इसलिए आया कि यह तो कांग्रेस के अन्दर एक टसल चल रही है बिटवीन सी०आई०ए० एण्ड सी०सी०ए० या कम्युनिस्ट कांग्रेस एलाएंस जो है और सी०आई०ए० जो है, उनके बीच में। यही से टकराव शुरू हुआ है। सी० आई०ए० के खिलाफ हम कड़ी से कड़ी कार्रवाई करें तो इसका मतलब यह नहीं होता है कि हमारे अमरीका के साथ अच्छे सम्बन्ध न हों या उनको हम बिगाड़ें या के जी बी के खिलाफ हम कुछ

[श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी]

कार्रवाई करें तो इसका मतलब यह नहीं होता है कि रूस की दोस्ती को हम छोड़ दें या उसके साथ सम्बन्ध बिगाड़ लें। दुनिया में हमेशा कोई दोस्त या दुशमन नहीं हुआ करते। देश का हित ही इसकी कसौटी होती है, यही सर्वोपरि होता है और होना चाहिए। किन्तु इस सब को छोड़ कर हम जो कार्य कर रहे हैं यह सिर्फ राजनीतिक चालबाज़ी है और उसी से प्रेरित हो कर कर रहे हैं। यह ठीक नहीं है। स्वस्थ राजनीतिक परम्पराओं की हम को स्थापना करनी चाहिए। हमारे और आपके मतभेद हो सकते हैं। हमें आप पुराण मतवादी या पुराणपन्थी कह सकते हैं। हम गाय की रक्षा की बात करते हैं तो आपने गाय भी ली और उसके साथ बछड़ा भी ले लिया। हमने कुछ नहीं कहा। आगे चल कर आप गोबर भी ले सकते हैं। हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। सिद्धान्तों का सवाल है। हम प्रतिक्रियावादी आपकी दृष्टि में हो सकते हैं। लेकिन यह सवाल आज नहीं है। सभी जानते हैं कि दुनिया भर की एजेसीस काम करती हैं, बहुत खतरनाक काम करती हैं। इसको हम भूलें नहीं। कुछ मित्रों ने कहा कि रूस की एजंसी ऐसे वैसे काम नहीं करती है। सूडान में, इजिप्ट में सादात को उलटने की जो बात हुई वह किसी से छिपी नहीं है, लंका में जो हुआ वह भी सब जानते हैं। ये जो एंजसियां हैं ये साम, दाम, दण्ड, भेद सब कुछ अपनाती हैं। विष कन्यायें भी होती थीं। भुलाने, बहकाने के जितने भी रास्ते बताए गए हैं उन सब को मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूं।

बिल्ली ग्राहम की बात सदन में कही गई और डाक्यूमेंटरी में भी दिखाए गए हैं। जिनका नाम कोई जानता नहीं उनको सुनने के लिए एक लाख इकट्ठा होते हैं, यह क्या बात है? आपने नागा राज्य बनाया उसका नाम आपने नागाप्रदेश न रखकर नागालैण्ड रखा। यह क्या? कहां कहां क्या क्या गतिविधियां चलती हैं मिशनर ज के द्वारा, प्रोफेसर्स के द्वारा और किस किस रूप में यह होता है, इसको देखना और इसका पता लगाना तथा रोक लगाना सरकार का काम है। पार्लिमेंटरी कमेटी नहीं तो विरोधी दलों को सरकार को विश्वास में लेना चाहिए, यह उसको नहीं को समझना चाहिए कि विरोधी दल देश को खतरे में ले जाने वाले हैं। उलटा यदि अमरीका पाकिस्तान को हथियार देता है तो हम कहते हैं कि खराब बात है। रूस पाकिस्तान को मिग देने की आफर करता है तो हम उसका विरोध करते हैं, उसकी निन्दा करते हैं। कच्छ के मामले में आप जमीन देते हैं तो हम उसकी निन्दा करते हैं, आप पाकिस्तान के साथ समझौता करते हैं और उसको अपनी टैरिटरी सरेंडर करने के लिए राज़ी हो जाते हैं तो हम उसका विरोध करते हैं। आप जो इस तरह के काम करते हैं में जानना चाहता हूं कि यह नैशनलिज़म है या हम जो इसका विरोध करते हैं वह नैशनलिज्म है। हमें आप नैशनलिज्म सिखाते हैं। 1945 और 1946 में मैंने कांग्रेस को वोट दिया था यह समझ कर कि यह देश की अखंडता बनाए रखेगी। लेकिन हम को धोखा हुआ। बार बार धोखा खाते आए हैं। ये हमारे मित्र जो अभी कांग्रेस से आये हैं। विरोधी दलों को निशाना बना कर उनको बदनाम करने की घृणास्पद नीति नहीं अपनाई जानी चाहिये। देश की सुरक्षा सर्वोपरि होनी चाहिये। इसी को कसौटी बनाया जाना चाहिये। जो जो होल्ज़ हैं उनको प्लग आफ करें। कोई भी दल हो जो इस तरह की कार्रवाइयां कर रहा हो तो उसका आपको पता लगाना चाहिये और उसके बारे में हम को भी पता चलना चाहिये। जब बीमारी कोई होती है तो डाक्टर से उसको छिपाया नहीं जाता है, उसके सामने उसको रखना पड़ता है। कोई भी करता हो, करप्शन इज़ करप्शन। फिर करुणानिधि करे या बंसी लाल करे।

एक को सिंपाथाइज और दूसरे को एक्सपोज करना, यह राजनीति आपकी नहीं चलेगी और न ही चलनी चाहिये। कोई भी, हमारा तुम्हारा सवाल नहीं है, करप्शन इज करप्शन। जो देशद्रोही है उसको आप कड़ी से कड़ी सजा दें। लेकिन ऊटपटांग बातें करना बन्द होना चाहिये।

श्री प्रिय रंजन दास मुंशी ने श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी को सी आई ए एजेंट बताया था। हम ने कहा कि इस पर चर्चा होनी चाहिये। उस चर्चा को ब्लाक किया गया। हमारे ऊपर आरोप है लेकिन उसको आप सिद्ध भी नहीं करते। पूछने पर कहते हैं कि तुम सिद्ध कर दो। यह भी कोई तुक वाली बात है। 1967 से हम कहते आ रहे हैं। आज 1972 है। लेकिन सरकार कुछ नहीं करती है। बदनाम करने की ही कोशिश करती है। विरोधी दलों के प्रति यह अत्यन्त घृणास्पद, निन्दास्पद नीति अब देश में नहीं चलेगी। यह धर्म भूमि है। यहां सीता को जलाने की कोशिश की गई लेकिन उस से वह पवित्र निकली, हनुमान की जलाने की कोशिश की गई लेकिन लंका जल गई। आपको समझ लेना चाहिए कि आप इस तरह से हमारा कुछ नहीं बिगाड़ सकेंगे।

गांधी जी की हत्या का बार बार उल्लेख किया जाता है। उस समय हम चुप रहे। लोगों ने हमारे सिर फोड़े। हमने कहा इनको जाने दो, इनके दिमाग बिगड़ गए हैं। लेकिन आज भी हम जिन्दा हैं, सब के सामने छाती खोल कर खड़े हैं, दिल्ली में खड़े हैं, सारे भारत में खड़े हैं, हम धोखा देना नहीं चाहते हैं। जनता हमारी भी सुनती है। हिन्दुस्तान की जनता समझदार जनता है, बड़ी ही समझदार जनता है। आपको उन्होंने बोट दिया, आप पावर में आए, हमने स्वागत किया। हमने कहा कि जनता ने कहा कि आपको और पांच साल काम करने दो। हम जनता के पास फिर जायेंगे।

लेकिन हम को देश की स्वाधीनता, देश की सुरक्षा तथा देश हित को सर्वोपरि मान कर गफ्तगू विषय किसी का भी हो, उस पर पूरी तरह रोक लगानी चाहिये। के०जी० बी० इस में आता है, सी०आ०ई०ए० भी आता है। पार्टी के नाते प्रधान मंत्री ने जो कुछ भी कहा है उसको वह श्री शंकर दयाल शर्मा से कहलवा सकती थी। ऐसा वह करती तो चल सकता था। अगर उन से नहीं कहलवाना चाहती थी तो उन के जो इधर उधर दोस्त बैठे हुए है, उन से उनको कहलवाना चाहिये था। विरोधी दलों का भी कुछ काम होता है। स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री को इनवाल्व नहीं होना चाहिये था। कोई भी सदा के मित्र और सदा के दुश्मन नहीं हुआ करते है। इंडोनेशिया में डा० सुकर्ण जब थे तब हमारे उससे अच्छे सम्बन्ध नहीं थे, सुहार्तो आ गए, अच्छे सम्बन्ध हो गए। उनको कहना नहीं चाहिये था कहलवाना चाहिये था। अब तो पच्चीस साल के बाद हमारी डिप्लोमेसी मैच्योर डिप्लोमेसी होनी चाहिये थी। हम जो भी बात कहें सोच समझ कर कहें। यह बहुत सीरियस मैटर है। सी०आई०ए० कोई मामूली चीज नहीं है। हम को बहुत सतर्क रहना चाहिये इसके बारे में। अगर हमारे पास जो आरोप हम लगाते है उसको सबस्टैंशिएट करने के लिए कुछ नहीं है, तो भी विश्व वेरी रिडिकुलस बीफोर दी आइज आफ दी वर्ल्ड। अब अमरीका पाकिस्तान को टैंक देता है और हमें गेहूं तो ऐसा कर के जो वह यह चाहता है कि टैंक लेकर वे लड़े और गेहूं खा कर हम मरें, इस चौधरी प्रति की हमको समझ लेना चाहिये। बोलने की जरूरत नहीं। जो भी काम हम करें देश की सुरक्षा को सर्वोपरि रख कर करें। और उसी के अनुसार कारवाई करें।

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Mr. Chairman, it has fallen to my sad lot to try and restore some sanity to the Parliament of India, and you have given me a few minutes in

[Shri Piloo Mody]

which to do it. Because, after I sit down, the Minister will get up and restore all the hysteria that has gone on for the last two or three hours.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer): There is a mad man in my village who thinks that the whole world except himself is mad.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Nobody knows how he ever got to Parliament.

Listening to the various speeches and some interjections, I could not make up my mind as to what posture I should take. Should I take the posture of my friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta, who was here doing dutifully his duty, making propaganda against a country and its agencies, for which that country has now been spending millions and billions of roubles today? Should I take the posture of my friend, Shri Jagannathrao Joshi, who rightly but unnecessarily got so angry, exhibited his spleen, and said things that need to be said, but they needed to be said in a kindergarten class and not in the Parliament of India? These are the things that may friends over here should have learnt when they were little kids in schools. They did not have to wait to grow to this adolescence—I do not know whether it is post-adolescence—to have my friend, Shri Jagannathrao Joshi, lecture to them on the values of nationhood. Should I bring in moral indignation as my friend, Shri Samar Guha, very rightly did? Is there an iota of hypocrisy or insincerity in what he said? Should I take the very reasoned attitude of my friend, Shri G. Viswanathan, who tried to prove the fallacy of the charges and the ridiculous lengths to which we have gone in order to display our immaturity after 25 years of Independence?

As to what has been said about the C.I.A. by the people sitting on my right and the people sitting on my left, they seem to know more about it than the American people do. Of course, all the information that they claim they have is ferreted out from American sources, naturally, because it is the only open society to which they have access. They could not possible get material either from the Kremlin or from Russia or from *Izvestia* or from the Russian Embassy here because they too are footlings in a hierarchy which is the structure of international communism. So, whatever little information they get can only be collected by them from U.S sources.

Listening to the speeches, I found there was a certain persistence as if it was one mind but many tongues that were putting forward a case against the CIA. I am very glad because I have learnt a tremendous lot about the CIA today which I should have learnt if I was sufficiently interested also in high school and at an earlier age. But I am very glad I had it told to me today in its most horrid form to say what an exaggerated monster the CIA is which is here to subvert this country.

But if you take your intelligence a little further and listen to what the words were, you will find that you now know what the CIA did in Cambodia, you will now know what the CIA did in Vietnam; you will now know what the CIA did in Brazil, in Venazuela, in Ghana, in Mozambique and in Europe, or somewhere or the other But you do not know what they did in India. We all know what they did all over the world but we do not know what they did in India.

What a tragedy for all of us that all the information about what they did in India is concentrated into three heads, the head of the Minister who is going to reply but will not reveal, the head of the organisation which calls itself the Indian National Congress—I do not know why that central word "National" is any more applicable—and, ultimately, the pretty head of the Prime Minister who has also entered this race. But apart from that, nobody knows. We have

tried on occasions to find out from Government what the CIA is doing in this country—I can quote chapter and verse but I do not have the time. It was on June 15, 1967,, that Mr. Masani made a very eloquent plea about finding out about its activities and said that it was even more necessary that it be published.

There is no Jack Anderson in this country, there are no people to write books on RAW and CBI in India. We have nobody who can openly discuss matters of State. To that extent, we are a poorer society. At least in the United States, people can discuss all these things, and if Mr. Stephen could not leave his hotel in New York after 6.00 in the evening, it was for the protection of the population of New York! In an open society like that, you can debate these issues and it is precisely from the struggle between the executive, between the legislature, between the judiciary, and the free press that an open society is made But here we want to put everything under one umbrella or petticoat, whatever you may like to call it. This is really the tragedy of Indian democracy.

But that apart, it is we who have asked for this information. We wanted an intelligent debate on the facts as they are known, not on the monsters that are raised, not on the euphorian shadows that are created, but on facts as they are known. I would like to know what happened, because we demanded an inquiry which was promised to us. We did not demand the inquiry so that Mr Chavan and the Government of India could become wiser; we demanded the inquiry so that we could become wiser. Whatever rumour one hears and from whatever the inquiry has revealed or leaked out. I can only say that, when they started their inquiry they found—and this is what I have heard, correct me, if I am wrong—that they only came across evidence of Russian money and they found ultimately that 160 campaigns, spread over, seven political parties, excluding the Swatantra Party, were financed by the Soviets. More recently information came to me—and this, I would like to say in secrecy to you alone, Sir,—that there are 175 Members of Parliament who are supposed to be on their pay-rolls. (*Interruption*) I say, check it out, I want to find out Also do you not tell us if it is so? Why do you not tell us if there is anybody on the other pay-rolls?

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Because it is not true.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Mr Naik has denied it on behalf of his Government. The man does not know what he has undertaken to deny! He can certainly be forgiven for his over-enthusiasm but not for his trashness—(*Interruption*).

Several things were said about me and about that little badge that I was wearing. Why did I wear that badge? I think, I adequately explained it in the past. Now whether Mr. Stephen was in the past..

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: He was at the UNO...

SHRI PILOO MODY: . . restrained from molesting the population of New York or not, said that this was buffoonery, he said all manner of things about it. I would just remind him—since he does come from Kerala, after all, he is only newly available here in Delhi, whatever else his past may have been—that it is only too easy to abuse. If I were to ask him why was he carrying this brief? And on whose behalf he was carrying this brief? If I were to ask him, is this some sort of dalali that he was doing? Or if I was to become more pungent and say**

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: This is very bad, Sir. Mr. Mody is a decent Member of Parliament He should not use such expressions

SHRI PILOO MODY: **Now, having said that...

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: That is not a joke. That he offered to me also.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI PILOO MODY. Having said it, I will ask you to expunge it

MR CHAIRMAN He should withdraw it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I will not only withdraw it, but I will ask you to expunge it

SHRI C. M STEPHEN. I did not understand the meaning of the word used How did it come in? I can perfectly understand a person like Mr Mody, with his past association and all that, getting up and using that word But to apply it to me, is absolutely objectionable and to say 'I have used it. But you can expunge it' is something strange I demand, Sir, that he must be made to withdraw that word Expunging is your job If it is not parliamentary and dignified, he must be made to withdraw it

SHRI PILOO MODY That is precisely the point I am making When he is using words, as also all other people, like 'buffoonery', these are supposed to be acceptable terms

SHRI C M STEPHEN. I repeat that it is absolutely 'buffoonery' I am not withdrawing it

MR CHAIRMAN Implicitly your argument is that all such words do not behave the Parliament So, I would request you to kindly withdraw it

SHRI PILOO MODY I have done it even before you asked me. What are you telling me? I am just trying to make a point

MR CHAIRMAN I also direct that the words spoken in the vernacular as also in English stand expunged.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA Sir, is it your ruling that the term 'buffoonery' can easily be used against any person?

MR CHAIRMAN: 'Buffoonery' is not the word that he used at this juncture.

SHRI K S. CHAVDA (Patna): While he was speaking, Mr. Stephen used that word 'buffoonery'

SHRI C M STEPHEN. I used that word, but nobody objected to it

MR. CHAIRMAN That was when someone-else was in the Chair I am not concerned with it.

SHRI PILOO MODY Nobody objected when he used that word Why only he, even the Deputy Speaker, he also used it I am just trying to draw a parallel about what constitutes parliamentary dignity and decorum and how words like that should not be bandied about by people to whom the most charitable thing I may say is that their knowledge of English is not as strong as it should be

SHRI C M STEPHEN You belong to that class

SHRI PILOO MODY Coming back to the subject what I want to stree is that secret agencies are operating all over the world and they have been operating in India too And it has been established beyond doubt that the Government of India have, in fact on many occasions taken the help of these agencies when it suited them and when it has not suited them, they have used the names of these agencies to smear people in the Opposition They have called me, my Party, my colleagues and my friends by sundry names, CIA names, KGB names and such others that have been bandied about in this House as if it is nobody's business When these things are allowed under the tutelage and the patronage of the Chair, then, you allow it, and outside, the President of the Congress Party makes wild charges of this nature and the Prime Minister of this country goes and blesses those charges! That blessing is referred to over here, with great sanctimonious humbug, as warning to the nation Why do you have to warn us, warn yourself Because if secret agents want information about India, whom can they get it from? What information do I have to sell? It is

Mr. Pant who has got all the information; it is Mr Raj Bahadur who has got all the information It is the Prime Minister and her respected and confiding colleagues who have all the information It is the officers of the Government who have all the information These are the people that these agencies must seduce What is the point of talking about it?

It is perhaps for that reason that it is considered by the Government that such information should not be divulged "in the national interest"—the congress party having made national interest synonymous to congress interest Thank you

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K C PANT) I have listened to the speeches that were delivered in the course of this Debate with great attention Shri Piloo Mody who just spoke has introduced an element of humour into his remarks All the Speakers, who spoke—whatever may be their variation in accents, whatever may be their variation in emphasis whatever may be the allegations and counter-allegations—all of them had a common thread running through their speeches And that common thread was the concern—if I may say so, the overwhelming concern—for the security and integrity of our country, this was the common thread, and I think this common thread is in the ultimate analysis something that binds us together in our anxiety to see that our national life and our national values are preserved and protected and are not allowed to be subverted, and ultimately it is the concern of Parliament in this larger aspect of our national life which is the surest guarantee for all of us and for the people of this country.

During the Debate certain things were said which were somewhat wild, if I may say so Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu said that BSF had been sent for training to Vietnam. This is fantastic non-sense. I am surprised that a responsible Member of this House says a thing like that without caring to verify it

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU I got it verified

SHRI K C PANT Mere assertion and repetition makes a thing worse and no better He puts some words into the Prime Minister's mouth regarding the Baptist Church There are persons in this country who belong to the Baptist Church And I don't think that in a secular country anybody need say anything against any religion or any church

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU On a point of order In the meeting of the Consultative Committee attached to the Home Ministry, when we discussed the CIA activities, the Prime Minister said that there were complaints of the Baptist Mission being involved with the CIA You can let the matter be sent to the Privileges Committee, and I shall prove it there

MR CHAIRMAN There is no point of order

SHRI K C PANT As you have said Sir, there is no point of order But just to bring it to the notice of the House that this Member is in the habit of making utterly irresponsible statements, I would like to quote from what the Prime Minister said at the consultative committee meeting I have before me here the minutes, because I had anticipated this This was what she said

> "She could not say whether Baptist and other Missions were circulating particular points of view which were characterised as of CIA."

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) So, she had said just the opposite

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Since my name has been dragged in, may I submit.

MR CHAIRMAN The hon Minister is not yielding So the hon. Member may kindly sit down.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Since my name has been dragged, I have got a right to be heard. . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has had his say already. Now, let the hon. Minister have his say.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am within my rights to point out that the Prime Minister talked about a professor in Simla and the Baptist Mission....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, let him not disturb the proceedings. He is going outside the rules now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What are the rules that you want to quote now? Since my name has been dragged. I have a right to be heard...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister is only replying to the point made by him.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The hon. Member has been proved false by the record. How does he say that his name has been dragged in? The hon. Minister has just read out from the minutes. (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN Order, order. May I request the hon. Members not to have altercations with each other?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Since my name has been dragged in... **

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA (Gurdaspur): **

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: **

MR CHAIRMAN: Two blacks are not going to make white. So, let Shri Prabodh Chandra sit down. What he his said will not go on record, and what Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has said will also not be recorded.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Then, we saw Shri Piloo Mody get up and say merrily that 175 Members of Parliament were in the pay-roll of some foreign firm. Is this the way to treat a serious debate of this kind in this House? Is it proper to cast this kind of aspersion on fellow-Members of this House? After all, unless we have a measure of respect for each other and a measure of respect for each other's integrity, how can this country function and how can the Parliament function? And I am amazed at how he has gone on merrily to make this statement....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why did they allow Bill Graham to go to border areas?

SHRI K. C. PANT: The hon. Member is utterly incorrigible.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let not Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu disturb the proceedings in this manner. The hon. Minister has heard his point already, and he is now replying to it.

SHRI S M BANERJEE: Shri Piloo Mody has mentioned about 175 Members. That should be proved or else it should be withdrawn. I did not want to interrupt at the time he was speaking. Let him mention the names of those Members....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the hon. Member sit down, He is interrupting.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am not interrupting. Since the hon. Member has mentioned about 175 Members, I want to raise a point of order. In fact, I wanted to raise a point of order even while he was speaking. How can he make such a statement? Let him mention the names of all those Members.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister is replying to that point. So, let the hon. Member kindly bear with him.

SHRI PILOO MODY: May I explain something?....

**Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I hope the hon. Minister has heard his speech and understood what he has said. He need not interrupt any further.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I would like to amplify it a little.

SHRI K. C. PANT: As the House is aware, this subject had come before the House in the form of a starred question on the 15th November. We had assured the House that Government were aware of the reports and statements that foreign intelligence agencies were active in different parts of the country and that they were maintaining a continuous watch over such activities. We had also made it known that such activities were not conducive to the promotion of mutual good relations. At the same time, we had urged. . . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What about the 1969 speech of Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan?

SHRI K. C. PANT:.... that the disclosure of information which Government had in their possession on the details of what was done to counter the activities of foreign intelligence organisations including the CIA would not serve any public interest

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why was the CBI report not published? We want the report of 1967-68 of the enquiry conducted by intelligence branch. Why is it withheld?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him go the way he wants. Must he deal with it only in the manner you want?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I appeal to you to get a reply. Why is the intelligence branch report not being published? Whom are they shielding?

SHRI K. C. PANT: It has been said by my hon. friend Shri Indrajit Gupta and other Members also. I think it is well-known that the existence of intelligence agencies is a fact of life in the international world. We would be in a world of self-delusion if we do not think that intelligence work was done in various countries. Every country has its own intelligence network. In the nature of things one could not perhaps object, even if one might object one could not prevent the collection of some intelligence. But the point is not only of intelligence. The most objectionable point, if I may say so, is when an attempt is made to interfere in the internal affairs of a country irrespective of international or diplomatic practices. We cannot connive at subversion masquerading as intelligence. No country can tolerate interference by any agency in the internal affairs of the country. We have all our values, our way of life and our Constitution, and at no cost shall we permit any foreign organisation to erode them.

We are an open society; we are proud of it. We know that India cannot isolate itself from the rest of the world We have friendly relations and cultural exchanges with a large number of countries of varying ideological moorings. While promoting genuine cultural interflow we should be on guard that no one takes undue advantage of the openness of our society and interfere under some guise in our internal affairs.

Speaking only of the recent past, the House will recall that when the country stood united in the face of the challenges arising out of the freedom struggle of Bangla Desh no one, particularly no foreign influence, could weaken the country's resolve. After the liberation of Bangla Desh and in the months that followed, we had reasons to believe that the foreign agencies had become more active. The Prime Minister struck a note of warning. Shri Piloo Mody may find it amusing but the country took it seriously and that is what counts.... (*Interruptions*). In various forums such as meetings of political parties, newspapers and journals published from different parts of the country, the subject came up for discussion and

(Shri K. C. Pant)

the need for vigilance was fully endorsed. I have referred to this because such a reaction is salutary and bears testimony to the fact that we are watchful.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Normally you do not read.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I know. I have to give certain facts that I have, which facilitates matters; I will not read if you do not want me to read.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: In such matters you must read. But Mr. Chairman, our difficulty is that the proceedings of the House do not get fully reported in newspapers. You have to do some thing about this. Only the Government speech gets space. Pressmen are our honoured guests in the gallery. But they do not do justice to the country or the country's representatives Ministers come with voluminous speeches and those completely overwhelm all the others. The most unintelligent thing said by the Minister gets publicity.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Chairman is hardly the officer to whom a complaint like this should be lodged. The forum of platform for complaining is completely different. In fact, the complaint of the Government is that they do not get proper reporting

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The proceedings of the House should be fully reported. You are the custodian of our rights and you should do something about it. Otherwise, only one side appears.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: On a point of order. Sir, May I know whether under the rules any member or members of this House can make an appeal to the press or to influence the press to publish their names and their speeches?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The man who has made this allegation never suffers on account of lack of publicity. It is in the country's interest that I am making this point.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: That day I spoke for 45 minutes. But in the press, after giving the minister's reply, it was reported in the end, "The motion was raised by Shri Samar Guha"!

MR. CHAIRMAN: Today you had only, 2 minutes but you spoke for 23 minutes. I only hope the press will treat you charitably.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I saw Mr. Jyotiremoy Bosu also demonstrating. I would like to pass on to Mr. Mishra a tip I get from Mr. Bosu. He was breifing the press on what happened in the consultative committee meeting. Such briefings will ensure that everything comes into the press!

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: On a point of order, Sir. The minister cannot import anything that has been happening in their Central Hall or any place outside It is the Government which is doctoring the newspapers. They are trying to corrupt the press Even so, the integrity of the Indian press is not in doubt, by and large.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have said that the integrity of the Indian press is not in doubt, by and large That should suffice. I hope the protest you have made will be taken note of by the press.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: He is making an allegation that the Government is doctoring and corrupting the press. It is baseless. The Government is not doing it.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: On a point of order, Sir.

MR CHAIRMAN: Under what rule? If you have a serious point of order under some rule, you are entitled to raise it.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: I am not Mr. Piloo Mody. I am not humorous. I am serious. My point of order is, can an hon. member of this House make such a wild insinuation against

all the members? He has said, we are trying to corrupt the press. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It is a charge against the Government.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My complaint is that the journalists and reporters are pressurized by the government.... (*interruptions*).

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: It is an insinuation and an insult to the press .... (*interruptions*).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, on a point of order. You have observed that the press will take note of something. The chair can only say that the government will take note of it. So, the observations of the chair are not in conformity with the rules.... (*interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order.

SHRI K. C. PANT: We are drifting far away from the main subject of discussion.

I am sorry that Shri Indrajit Gupta sees shadows where there are none. As I was saying, many firiends have referred to foreign money, the role of foreign money and expressed concern about it. As they know, the Intelligence Bureau conducted an inquiry as all sections of the House had demanded that they should do so. On this basis, a probe was made by the Intelligence Bureau into the allegations that foreign money was being used in the country to influence our political, social and economic institutions. We had made known to the House the severe limitations under which an intelligence organisation has to function. It cannot make open enquiries or record evidence. It has to rely on the secret sources of information which cannot be made public With these limitations, it was not possible to make such reports public. At the same time, the general issues thrown up as a result of the enquiry were fully shared with the House. It was pointed out that while any precise quantitative assessment of the financial assistance received was not possible, the indications were that it was selective and was not so small as to be ignored. It was also mentioned that it had been possible for foreign intelligence agencies to finance the activities of certain institutions and organisations working in their academic and research fields. Such inistitutions and organisations themselves might not have known the ultimate source from which assistance was being extended to them. or even that the scholarships or travel grants or other forms of monetary assistance they had received to carry on their academic or research work had been obtained from any foreign intelligence agency.

The House is aware that we had the Asia Foundation wind up its activities in the country. The House is also aware that Government set up a Council of Social Sciences Research with a suitable grant to review the progress of social science research and to sponsor research programmes in this field. The setting up of the Council, while considered necessary and desirable in itself, would also have the effect of reducing the dependence of Indian research institutions and scholars on foreign financial assistance for their worthwhile projects in this field.

SHRI JJYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Minister says that an enquiry was conducted by the intelligence branch. Where is the report?

SHRI K. C. PANT: We had also touched on the problem of indirect financial assistance by foreign agencies to individuals and organisations of various descriptions in India. This takes many forms such as large commissions on sales of literature imported from abroad, subventions paid out of trade earnings by bilateral understanding between commercial enter-

[SHRI K. C. PANT.]

prises and recipient organisations, high advertisement charges, etc. Apart from creating special cells in the Intelligence Bureau or in the Directorate of Enforcement for undertaking a closer scrutiny of remittances, conversion etc., efforts are also being made to impose rigorously the existing provisions of law to curb malpractices.

The House is also aware that the Finance Minister has already introduced the Foreign Exchange Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 1972 which is presently under the consideration of the Joint Select Committee.

Some reference was made to the questionable activities of some foreign scholars in India. As I have stated earlier, we are in open society. We fully welcome genuine scholars and academicians. A country as rich in its variety and diversity as India is, will naturally fascinate academic scholars. At the same time, we should be careful that nothing adverse to the interests of the garb of academic pursuits. It is with this aim in view that we are formulating guide-lines for research by foreign scholars in India. While we will be happy to assist genuine foreign scholars to undertake researches on topics which create better understanding about India among their countrymen, it would also be necessary to exclude from the purview of such studies, problems relating to sensitive themes and areas, defence and security matters, etc.

The question of a Bill on foreign money has come up before the House several times and we have told the House that we are undertaking the drafting of a legislation to impose suitable restrictions on the receipt of foreign contributions by individuals and institutions in the country with a view to ensuring that our parliamentary institutions, political organisations, academic and other voluntary organisations working in important areas of national life are able to function in a manner consistent with the public. This would naturally be a somewhat complicated legislation. We also have to exercise care to ensure that while a legislation fulfils its dominant objective, no undue harassment is caused to those pursuing their legitimate *bona fide* avocations. We hope to be able to introduce this legislation shortly.

I am glad that we have had a full discussion on the subject. There is no doubt that public debates such as these tend to strengthen the sense of determination and resolve of the people and the country. It is unfortunate that some persons in Parliament and elsewhere have chosen to make a travesty of this matter. A sense of humour is a good thing but then the security or integrity of the country is no laughing matter.

We are all aware of the difficult battle we are waging on the economic front At heavy odds, we are resolved to remove poverty and attain self-reliance We are only too conscious of the fact that the problems of the country cannot be wished away overnight. Patience and understanding are as essential as hard work and determination. It is in this context that one should take care that grievances however genuine are not utilised and exploited by some to defeat and destroy the larger constructive efforts of the nation.

Sir, I am sure, the basic purpose of the debate to ensure that no foreign agency is allowed to interfere in our internal matters or is allowed to subvert the values of the country will be achieved. This consider as a central theme of most of the speakers who have highlighted it at this juncture and that is a very useful thing which will have a very salutary effect on the whole country.

18.30 hrs.

[The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, December 13, 1972/Agrahayana 22, 1894 (Saka).]

GMGIPND—RS I—2889 LSD— 7-12-73—1014.